

# Japan: Earthquake and Tsunami

Operations Update n° 14  
Glide no. EQ-2011-000028-JPN  
20 March 2014



Period covered by this report: 1 October 2013 – 31 December 2013



Full of energy, a girl jumps up and down at a Smile Park, free from anxiety about radiation © Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS)

## Highlights:

- The “Smile Parks” project started in February 2012, which was one of the largest mobile indoor playgrounds provided in Fukushima prefecture, was successfully completed. It enabled children to play safely in an environment in which their parents did not need to worry about exposure to radiation. Since July 2013, new features had been incorporated into Smile Parks, such as an educational programme and weekend shows by famous cartoon characters. The park provided an air-running track, a ball-pool, a ring toss game, climbing sessions, drawing and cultural classes, and sports trials. The total number of participants was 86,584 since 2012. The Smile Park project was highly appreciated by both children and parents. Currently, the number of indoor playgrounds provided by municipalities or other agencies has been gradually increased within Fukushima, enabling JRCS to close the project.
- On 1 October 2013, JRCS nuclear disaster resource centre was officially opened in the JRCS NHQ building. At the same time, the centre's digital archive system was made

available to the public on the internet. Also, the first Red Cross Nuclear Disaster Seminar was held in December 2013 at the JRCS NHQ. The President of JRCS gave the opening speech and the Director General of the JRCS nuclear disaster resource centre explained the role of the centre. An Executive Director of the National Institute of Radiological Sciences and Deputy Director General of the Fukushima Red Cross Hospital gave keynote speeches. The speakers and participants actively exchanged views on nuclear disaster response. In addition, frequent discussion and information sharing on nuclear disaster took place among IFRC, PNSs and JRCS during this reporting period.

- Due to high demand from evacuees in Iwaki, Fukushima, JRCS decided to extend the duration of its home visits project. From October to December 2013, the project benefited an additional 129 evacuees (56 households) and 198 evacuees (96 households) with a second round of visits. JRCS also established an “infirmary for Namie people” in October, using funds from the government. The infirmary team and the home visit teams work closely together to create a synergy effect.
- JRCS supported construction of public housing in Otsuchi town in Iwate. Housing and community centres, which will accommodate 730 households, are planned, with JRCS partially financing the construction. In August 2013, construction of homes for 104 households was completed. These are the first public housing projects in this municipality. The occupancy rates of the completed housing have reached more than 97 per cent. A further public housing development for 21 households was built in November 2013. Further housing for 605 households is in the process of planning and design.
- A communal housing construction project in Shinchi, Fukushima, aims to provide permanent housing for elderly aged over 65 years who have lost their homes. The development includes a community room to prevent residents from feeling isolated and it has an earthquake- and typhoon-resistant structure, which can accommodate 22 households, most of whom have now moved in after the opening ceremony in November 2013.
- The city of Soma in Fukushima has completed the construction of public housing in four towns, also with a focus on preventing isolation among the elderly with support of JRCS. The construction of three public housing developments in Babano, Minamitosaki and Kitsunaeana was completed by March 2013. Construction of the last complex in Hosoda district was completed in November 2013.
- JRCS supported municipalities in the affected areas in strengthening their preparedness for future disasters, providing equipment and storage facilities for disaster preparedness. The equipment includes generators, cord reels, floodlights, lanterns, portable toilets and partitions. A total of 432 storage facilities have been installed in 26 municipalities by December 2013.
- Since April 2013, JRCS Iwate Chapter has adopted a new approach in the psychosocial programme, combining Nordic style walking and psychosocial care services, to make it easier for beneficiaries to join in the activities with which they feel most comfortable. From October to December, 26 events - either combined sessions or tea parties - were held, with 277 participants. Psychosocial care events by JRCS Miyagi Chapter have also included a popular new feature activity: health workshops by volunteer nurses. The event, held eight times, attracted 275 residents in this reporting period. These events brought good opportunities for the disaster survivors to talk about their thoughts, memories and anxieties informally.
- During this reporting period, 29 Nordic style walking events were held with, 199 participants in Iwate and five events with 140 participants in Fukushima. JRCS staff members and volunteers were careful to accommodate a range of walking paces for the experienced, the first timers and participants with walking difficulties. The needs were well-covered and the participants enjoyed the walk.
- An external evaluation for JRCS recovery operations was carried out from February to March 2013, jointly commissioned by JRCS and IFRC. The evaluation report was formally submitted to JRCS in early September 2013. A former IFRC representative in Japan, a team leader of the evaluation team, and a JRCS representative presented the contents of an evaluation – recommendations and lessons - at a side-event of the Federation’s

General Assembly in Sydney in November.

- The budget of the JRCS relief and recovery programme stands at JPY 60 billion of which 74.7 per cent (JPY 44.7 billion) has been spent by the end of December 2013.

## **Background:**

- On 11 March 2011 at 02.46 PM, Japan was struck by a magnitude 9.0 earthquake, with the epicentre 130 kilometres from its northeast Pacific coast. The earthquake generated a devastating tsunami with waves estimated to have reached 38 meters. The consequences of the earthquake and tsunami in terms of deaths, injuries, economic and environmental damage were enormous.
- As a result of the main earthquake and the ensuing tsunami, three reactors in the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant were severely damaged, resulting in significant radiation emissions. On 12 April 2011, the government declared the situation at the crippled Fukushima nuclear plant to be a level 7 accident on the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES)<sup>1</sup>, equivalent to that of the 1986 Chernobyl crisis. Initially, the government created a 20 kilometre exclusion zone around the plant from which the residents were evacuated. Subsequently, on 15 May 2011, authorities began the evacuation of those living within 30 kilometres, as well as those in some sites further out.
- In the initial weeks and months after the disaster, more than 470,000 people were displaced, taking shelter in schools, public facilities, hotels, and homes of relatives and friends. Within six months, some 335,000 people had moved into apartments or prefabricated houses provided or paid for by the government.
- In July 2011, the government formulated a Basic Policy on Reconstruction, estimating the budget for reconstruction for the next ten years at JPY 23 trillion (USD 231 billion<sup>2</sup>) of which JPY 19 trillion (USD 191 billion) was planned to be allocated within the first five years. In January 2013, the government revised the amount to be spent within the first five years to JPY 25 trillion (USD 251 billion). The further budget for the latter five years will be keenly scrutinised in its allocation.
- Within the first five hours after the disaster, JRCS had dispatched 19 medical teams to the affected prefectures and set up its operations centre. The JRCS network of 92 Red Cross hospitals provided sites to receive patients and to launch mobile health teams. Psycho-social support was provided by trained staff within the evacuation centres. Together with ICRC, a family links website was established, and relief supplies were quickly dispatched.
- Collaboration within the Movement began almost immediately after the disaster and a number of IFRC specialist delegates arrived to provide support, at the request of JRCS. A high-level mission from sister national societies conducted an exploratory mission in the disaster area, and IFRC stationed a Representative (funded by Swedish Red Cross) already in May 2011, based at JRCS NHQ. Although JRCS did not issue an international appeal for aid, the disaster brought generous donations from all over the world. With the support of Red Cross Red Crescent national societies and other partners, JRCS organised the first Partner National Society (PNS) meeting on 9 May 2011 to present the Plan of Action (PoA) for JRCS relief and recovery programmes. The PoA was approved and finalised with a budget of JPY 30 billion. The revised PoA, with a budget of JPY 53 billion, was presented at a monitoring meeting on 31 October 2011, and later approved at the second PNS meeting on 18 May 2012. Currently, the budget of the programme stands at JPY 60 billion.

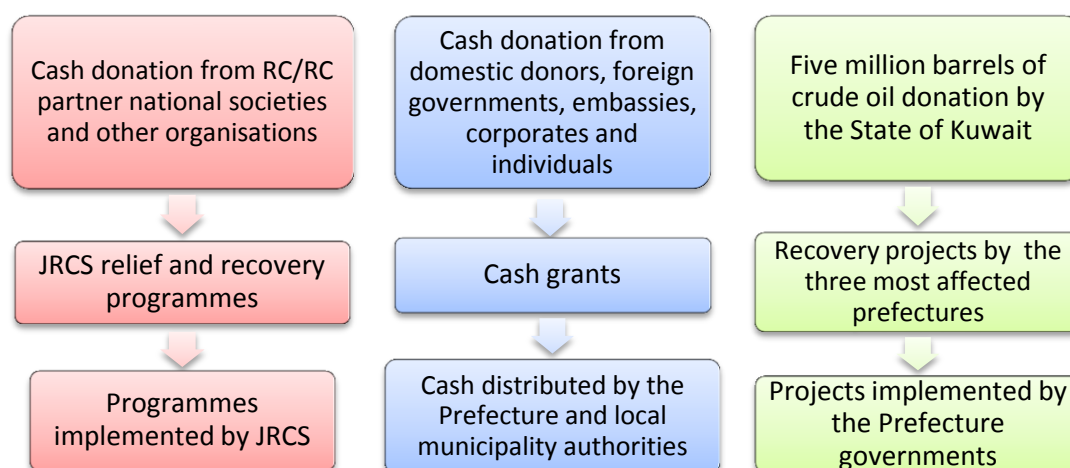
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<sup>1</sup> Events are classified at seven levels: Levels 1–3 are ‘incidents’ and Levels 4–7 ‘accidents’, IAEA, “INES: The International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale”, <http://www-ns.iaea.org/tech-areas/emergency/ines.asp>

<sup>2</sup> The amounts of the budget in this paragraph are derived from the currency rate recorded on 18 July 2013 (1 USD=JPY 99.45).

## The Use of Funds:

Donations collected by JRCS were split into two categories: 1) Relief and recovery programme supported mainly from funds donated through partner national societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement internationally, 2) Cash Grant Programme funded through national or international donations made directly to JRCS that included money from the public, corporate partners, and institutions. In addition, five million barrels of crude oil was offered by the state of Kuwait. The proceeds from the sale of the oil, approximately USD 500 million, were disbursed to the three most affected prefectural authorities through JRCS to be used to support prefectural recovery projects. The diagram below shows the three separate funding streams:



This report focuses on progress of JRCS relief and recovery programmes<sup>3</sup>.

## The Current Situation

- According to the Reconstruction Agency, an estimated 274,000 people were still displaced and relocated throughout 1,180 municipalities as of December 2013.
- As of December 2013, 15,883 people were confirmed dead, of whom 90 per cent drowned in the cold winter waters. 2,643 are still unaccounted for or missing. Apart from the numbers above, the Reconstruction Agency reported that a further 2,916 deaths were classified as disaster-related as of September 2013. In Fukushima, the indirectly disaster-related fatalities<sup>4</sup> exceeded the number of deaths from the direct impact of the disaster itself.
- By November 2013, 15.1 million tonnes (91 per cent of the total) of disaster waste and debris in the three most affected prefectures had been disposed of and 8.9 million tonnes (82.3 per cent of the total) of tsunami sediment had been removed, according to the Ministry of Environment.
- Whereas more than 90 per cent of the land readjustment and transfer for reconstruction of schools has been completed, only 8.3 per cent of the land needed for private and public housing has been prepared, according to the Reconstruction Agency.
- In December, the cabinet council of the government of Japan decided to allocate a supplementary budget of JPY 21.5 billion for FY2013 in response to the leak of highly radioactive water and the challenges of reactor decommissioning at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant.
- The government of Japan plans to allocate JPY 3.6 trillion in FY 2014 for recovery and disaster preparedness projects. It will be used for support to disaster survivors and local

<sup>3</sup> Please see articles of cash grants and support from the state of Kuwait on page 24-25.

<sup>4</sup> Disaster related fatalities means that deaths caused by physical and psychological exhaustion and stress coming from living in temporary housing or being transferred from one place to another. It also includes the number of death caused by delayed medical treatment in the emergency phase, due to the destruction of hospitals.

governments, reconstruction of infrastructure, disposal of tsunami debris, industrial revitalization, promotion of employment, educational support and measures to address the aftermath of the nuclear power plant accident.

- The last evacuation centre for people displaced by GEJET, at a former high school building in Saitama, will be officially closed at the beginning of 2014. According to the municipal government, the last seven remaining residents, who are elderly survivors from Fukushima, have been found new accommodation.
- A report released by the Central Disaster Management Council urged Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG) to take additional disaster preparedness measures, in face of predictions of a powerful earthquake striking the capital within 30 years. TMG will draw up evacuation plans for the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic games in Tokyo.

### **Coordination and Partnerships:**

From October to December, JRCS received several representatives from the Taiwan Red Cross Organisation (TRCO), who visited affected areas to attend completion ceremonies of constructions and to interview beneficiaries by journalists from Taiwan.

A former IFRC representative in Japan, a team leader of the evaluation team, and a JRCS representative presented the contents of an evaluation – recommendations and lessons - at a side-event of the Federation's General Assembly in Sydney in November.

## JRCS Relief and Recovery Programme Plan of Action (PoA) :

In the spirit of solidarity, sister national societies and the IFRC have consistently been providing strong support to JRCS and many projects have been implemented under the internationally-supported relief and recovery PoA<sup>5</sup>. In close collaboration with the relevant municipalities and prefectures, JRCS is currently working on the budget shown below. The projects have been carefully selected based on needs assessments and consultation with the municipalities and prefectures in the affected areas.

		Unit :JPY 1,000
Program	Project	Budget:
1. Distribution of Emergency Relief Supplies	1-(1) Purchase and Replenishment of Emergency Relief Supplies	467,625
2. Emergency medical services and PSP	2-(1) Medical and PSP assistance (*)	2,987
3. Regional Healthcare Support	3-(1) Pneumonia vaccination for the elderly (*)	3,619,420
	3-(2) Provision of Air Purifiers	580
4. Assistance for nuclear power plant disaster victims	4-(1) Whole Body Counter and thyroid gland monitoring (*)	1,022,812
	4-(2) Nuclear Disaster Preparedness Project	1,003,829
	4-(3) Provision of food radiation measuring equipment (*)	222,626
5. Rehabilitation of health infrastructure	5-(1) Construction of a temporary night-time emergency medical centre (Ishinomaki)	108,950
	5-(2) Construction of a temporary hospital for secondary medical care (Ishinomaki) (*)	715,160
	5-(3) Construction of a temporary hospitals as a secondary medical care (Mnamisanriku) (*)	600,220
	5-(4) Strengthening the disaster/emergency medical capacity of Ishinomaki RC Hospital and reconstruction of RC nursing school and emergency health training centre (Ishinomaki)	4,300,166
	5-(5) Construction of a hospital (Motoyoshi) (*)	150,182
	5-(6) Rehabilitation of Community Medical Center (Onagawa) (*)	1,888,181
	5-(7) Shizugawa permanent public hospital (Mnamisanriku)	1,600,770
	5-(8) Social Welfare Care centre (Mnamisanriku, Miyagi)	620,000
	5-(9) Construction of Fukushima Red Cross Hospital (Fukushima)	1,803,411
6. Improving the living conditions of affected people in evacuation centres and temporary housing	6-(1) Installation of electric appliances and other items at large-scale evacuation centres and temporary housing (*)	326,707
	6-(2) Distribution of summer amenity items, drinking water, temporary showers, water taps, etc. (*)	119,309
	6-(3) Distribution of winter amenity items (*)	97,762
	6-(4) Community bus operations support (*)	39,379
	6-(5) Psychosocial support	22,222
	6-(6) Distribution of six electric household appliances sets (*)	26,968,223
	6-(7) Public housing and community centres (Otsuchi, Iwate)	1,448,688
	6-(8) Construction of community centres	170,344
	6-(9) Nordic style walking as physical exercise	18,750
	6-(10) Health and Social Class	37,441
	6-(11) Home visits for evacuee's health care (Iwaki, Fukushima)	60,484
	6-(12) Psychosocial support centre for children and youth in Iwate Medical University Hospital (*)	137,568
	6-(13) Mobile dental care services for elderly and physically challenged persons (*)	56,350
	6-(14) Miscellaneous	78,377
7. Social welfare support	7-(1) Distribution of medical/nursing beds (*)	163,863
	7-(2) Distribution of items for group homes for the elderly (*)	101,756
	7-(3) Provision of vehicles for social welfare institutions(*)	687,383
	7-(4) Services of caretakers for the elderly (*)	1,855
	7-(5) Social welfare centre (Kesennuma, Miyagi)	600,114
	7-(6) Public housing for the elderly (Shinchi, Fukushima) (*)	300,990
	7-(7) Public housing for the elderly (Soma, Fukushima)	100,953
	7-(8) Support for social welfare centres	5,458
8. Children's education support	8-(1) Provision of items for school kitchen centres (*)	292,219
	8-(2) Provision of goods for gymnasiums (*)	9,065
	8-(3) Nursery schools and after-class centres (Yamada, Iwate)	980,598
	8-(4) Construction of after-class centre (Ofunato, Iwate) (*)	24,025
	8-(5) Health and safety support (*)	3,333
	8-(6) School bus operations support(*)	202,170
	8-(7) Provision of school items (*)	48,792
	8-(8) Training outfits for football teams (*)	39,055
	8-(9) Provision of items for school clinics (*)	23,495
	8-(10) Organisation of indoor playground (Smile Parks)	365,736
	8-(11) Summer Camps	1,111,150
	8-(12) Prefabricated school gymnasium	290,580
	8-(13) Red Cross Youth and Volunteer Project	122,599
	8-(14) Establishment of "Children's World"	68,225
	8-(15) "Dream Blossom" Project (*)	2,817
	8-(16) Miscellaneous	14,119
9. Community Based Disaster Preparedness	9-(1) Provision of DP material and storage facilities	1,500,355
10. Capacity building of JRCS in the area of disaster	10-(1) Development of disaster response capacity, tools and facilities	2,084,300
11. Other Projects	11-(1) AED and other necessities for volunteer centres (*)	16,487
12. Project under formulation	12-(1) Future potential programmes.	1,429,817
13. Project management and support	13-(1) HR, consultancy, audit, evaluation, support by IFRC	1,792,510
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>60,092,343</b>

<sup>5</sup> The completion of a project is recorded in the narrative report as the time when distributions, construction, and all related activities have ended, and does not necessarily represent the completion of all financial settlements.



## Progress to Date:

All the projects, including those that have been completed, are reported hereunder.

### 1. Distribution of Emergency Relief Supplies

- (1) *Purchase and Replenishment of Emergency Relief Supplies* **-PROJECT COMPLETED**  
After the tsunami, many items such as tents, large-size pots, rice cookers, and winter uniforms were washed away or damaged in the warehouses in the coastal municipalities. JRCS provided relief supplies to municipalities in the affected area as indicated below.

Distributed Goods	Amount (Units)	Distributed Prefecture
Partitions for evacuation centres	525	Iwate
Large pots for soup kitchens	66	Iwate, Miyagi
Vehicle for emergency relief	1	Miyagi
Tents for setting up local HQ and soup kitchen stands	37	Miyagi
Uniforms for the volunteers	597	Miyagi
Storage unit for relief goods	1	Miyagi
Large rice cooker	30	Fukushima

JRCS Chapters requested replenishment of stock and 1,257 units of material and goods have been distributed in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures. The project was closed in 2012.

### 2. Emergency medical services and the Psycho-Social Support Programme (PSP)

- (1) *Medical and PSP assistance (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki)* **-PROJECT COMPLETED**

Between the time when the disaster struck and September 2011, 896 medical teams were dispatched, attending to 87,445 survivors throughout the three worst affected prefectures and in Ibaraki prefecture. Efforts were also focused on psycho-social support to the survivors by 295 teams, including caring for staff members of the emergency relief teams. JRCS provided medical assistance for the people in Fukushima who returned from brief visits back to their homes in the restricted area around the destroyed nuclear reactors. The government took the lead in the regulation of those returning home, and thus the dispatch of medical and PSP teams to Fukushima was requested by the authorities.

### 3. Regional Healthcare Support

- (1) *Pneumonia vaccination for the elderly* **-PROJECT COMPLETED**

Pneumonia is the fourth cause of death for the elderly in Japan, as the rate of infection increases rapidly for people over 70. In addition, in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima, the elderly became more physically vulnerable due to numerous transfers between accommodations and changes in living conditions. Vaccination was urgently needed for the elderly over 70 years of age in the three most affected prefectures. The vaccination started on 15 October 2011 and was completed in March 2012, concurrently with the end of the winter season. The numbers of beneficiaries in the three most affected prefectures were Iwate: 125,711; Miyagi: 132,251 and Fukushima: 179,894.

(2) *Provision of Air Purifiers (Iwate)* **-PROJECT COMPLETED**

Takata hospital is a prefectural hospital, which was destroyed by the tsunami. A prefabricated hospital was constructed in its place and used as a temporary facility for both in- and out-patients. The facility is surrounded by unpaved roads, which caused dust to enter. This led to risk of infections. JRCS provided four air purifiers in April 2012 to improve conditions in the hospital.

#### 4. Assistance for nuclear power plant disaster victims

(1) *Whole Body Counter, thyroid gland monitoring (Fukushima)* **-PROJECT COMPLETED**

The purpose of the project is to check the amount of radiation absorbed by the body. A Whole Body Counter and two Thyroid Gland Monitors were provided to Fukushima Red Cross Hospital in March 2012. The Whole Body Counter (WBC) can examine 30 people per day on average. A further distribution of seven WBC was completed by August 2013 to municipalities and the prefectural government in Fukushima. These can provide easier and more frequent access to the examination for targeted populations, especially for children. The local authorities plan to run these WBCs from August 2013. In total, JRCS has distributed eight WBCs to local authorities. Under this project, the JRCS also procured 73 items of medical equipment for Fukushima Medical University Hospital to meet the needs of an increasing number of patients requiring medical check-ups, including evacuees in Fukushima city.

(2) *Nuclear Disaster Preparedness Project*

On 1 October 2013, JRCS nuclear disaster resource centre was officially opened in the JRCS NHQ building. At the same time, the centre's digital archive system was made available to the public on the internet<sup>6</sup>. The contents, which are special features on related topics, a JRCS operational manual for nuclear disaster response and short video clips, are frequently updated in Japanese and English to share with members of the Movement and the general public, domestically and internationally. In November, the archive system was connected to the existing archive institutions of the National Diet Library.



An Executive Director of the National Institute of Radiological Sciences disseminated basic knowledge on radiation, emergency medical systems for exposure, and the response of the Institute to the Nuclear Disaster in 2011 © JRCS

The first Red Cross Nuclear Disaster Seminar was held on 2 December 2013 at the JRCS NHQ. The President of JRCS gave the opening speech and the Director General of the JRCS nuclear disaster resource centre explained the role of the centre. An Executive Director of the National Institute of Radiological Sciences and Deputy Director General of the Fukushima Red Cross Hospital gave keynote presentations. The speakers and participants actively exchanged views on nuclear disaster response.

In November, a focal point person on Nuclear Disaster Response at the IFRC Geneva organised a telephone conference with relevant PNSs to share their plans and budgets for FY 2014. IFRC and JRCS also discussed the future plan for drawing up an IFRC nuclear disaster response guideline.

In December, an academic conference on information dissemination and public relations for nuclear disasters, hosted by IAEA, was held in Austria. An IFRC communication officer attended at the conference and shared the details with JRCS.

<sup>6</sup> The digital archive is available from the website: <http://ndrc.jrc.or.jp/?lang=en>



(3) *Provision of food radiation measuring equipment* -**PROJECT COMPLETED**

As the concern over the radiation in food items grows, radiation measuring equipment continues to be in urgent need especially in Fukushima. Three cities/villages in Fukushima (Fukushima, Nihonmatsu and Kawauchi) received a total of 106 pieces of equipment in 65 locations. Also, in Miyagi, three units were provided in three locations. The distribution was completed in May 2012.

## 5. Rehabilitation of health infrastructure

(1) *Construction of a temporary night-time emergency medical centre (Ishinomaki, Miyagi)* -**PROJECT COMPLETED**

An emergency night-time medical centre, which used to accommodate approximately 15,000 patients annually, was damaged by the tsunami. The centre was put out of action and the reconstruction took some time before it could again be operational. The centre reopened its doors on 1 December 2011 and has been operating since. The centre has a capacity for the following out-patient care: internal medicine, trauma and paediatrics.

(2) *Construction of a temporary hospital for secondary medical care (Ishinomaki in Miyagi)* -**PROJECT COMPLETED**

A temporary 50 bed facility allows Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital to focus on tertiary medical care as the hospital has been providing primary and secondary medical services since GEJET. The building contains a rehabilitation room, an administrative office and disaster relief material stores. The newly-constructed prefabricated annex building attached to Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital began receiving patients on 5 March 2012 and has been in operation since.

(3) *Construction of a temporary hospital for secondary medical care (Minamisanriku in Miyagi)* -**PROJECT COMPLETED**

Minamisanriku had a population of 17,815, of whom approximately seven per cent died or are missing and many left for other parts of Japan. After the tsunami, the town was left with a population of 13,991 people. A medical team dispatched by the government of Israel was stationed in make-shift clinics operating out of shipping containers. These containers were used as medical facilities until this newly built temporary facility was completed. This building was used until the permanent city hospital was rebuilt. The temporary hospital began operation in April 2012. The facility consists of nine out-patient departments including: internal medicine, trauma, orthopaedics, paediatrics).

(4) *Strengthening the disaster/emergency medical capacity of Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital and reconstruction of the destroyed Red Cross nursing school and emergency health training centre (Ishinomaki, Miyagi)*

Given the loss of medical facilities within the Ishinomaki medical region, Ishinomaki Red Cross hospital, which was sufficiently far away from the sea, has been playing a crucial role in providing medical services to a population of 220,000. Hospitals closer to the sea were destroyed by the tsunami and are still under reconstruction. The Red Cross Hospital aims to double its emergency ward capacity and add an extended emergency medical centre with a new intensive care unit and advanced medical technology. Construction of a training centre for medical teams for disaster response and rebuilding of the destroyed Red Cross nursing school is also planned. These facilities will have quake-resistant structures with a heliport on top of the building for use in an emergency or crisis. At the end of October, the commencement ceremony was held and the land development started. The expected inauguration is scheduled in December 2014 for the facility's main building and in April 2015 for the annex.

(5) *Construction of a hospital (Motoyoshi, Miyagi)* **-PROJECT COMPLETED**

The city of Kesennuma, with a population of 70,000 lost 1,368 people in the disaster. The hospital in Motoyoshi area was severely damaged and put out of operation by the tsunami. This hospital used to treat approximately 21,000 patients per year. JRCS supported part of the construction of the facilities, including staff residences and exterior construction. The construction and renovation of the hospital was completed in March 2013. Also JRCS provided 20 hospital beds, blood-pressure gauges, cardiograph equipment and other medical items which needed to be replaced due to the tsunami damage.

(6) *Rehabilitation of Community Medical Centre(Onagawa, Miyagi)* **-PROJECT COMPLETED**

Onagawa had 10,000 inhabitants prior to the devastation, which took the lives of approximately seven per cent of its population. Although the hospital stands 16 meters above sea level, the first floor was severely damaged by the tsunami. The rehabilitation and reconstruction of the hospital included plans which were in place prior to the devastation, in particular to provide medical services for the aging population by strengthening home services. The new building includes a group home for elderly who are unable to live in the prefabricated houses provided by the government. The facility was newly opened in April 2012. The centre is equipped with 19 beds for the general care department and 100 for the elderly healthcare facility.

(7) *Shizugawa permanent public hospital (Minamisanriku,Miyagi)*

In Minamisanriku, Shizugawa Hospital was a crucial medical facility for the population of 15,000 until it was destroyed by the tsunami. The temporary medical clinic, built with funding from JRCS, has been providing secondary medical care for the people of the municipality until the new permanent hospital will be built. A concept for rehabilitation of health services and Basic Construction Plan was finalised by the municipality of Minamisanriku in March 2013. The concept is to build a hospital resilient to future disasters, including a quake-absorbing structure and emergency water and power systems. The expected patient capacity of the hospital is about 50,000 out-patients and 31,000 in-patients per year. The ground-breaking ceremony was held and the land development started in July 2013. The detailed design of the facility is at the drafting stage and will be completed in March 2014. The administration department of the hospital has been reporting on the progress of the construction to the town council and coordinating with the local medical association. The construction is scheduled to begin next summer.

(8) *Social Welfare Care centre (Minamisanriku,Miyagi)*

The community health and social welfare centres in Minamisanriku were destroyed by the tsunami. The former community centre fulfilled various functions, such as maternal health counselling and medical check-ups for adults, infants and new-borns. At the request of the municipality of Minamisanriku, JRCS has been supporting the construction of a new facility. The new social welfare centre will provide comprehensive social welfare services including support for child rearing, individual and maternal health promotion and management, nursing care, support for physically challenged persons and volunteer activities. Together with Shizugawa permanent public hospital (5-7), the centre will play a key role in building a better social welfare system for the public. A ground-breaking ceremony has already been held and the land development started in July 2013. The detailed plans and designs will be drawn up by March 2014.

(9) *Construction of Fukushima Red Cross Hospital (Fukushima)*

The triple disaster has had a severe impact on medical service provision in Fukushima. It has forced evacuees and local people to endure a prolonged period in temporary housing and to live with anxieties over radiation, especially in northern and central areas of Fukushima prefecture. These conditions can worsen their health both physically and psychologically. Plans are underway for construction of a new building for Fukushima

Red Cross Hospital (Fukushima RC hospital), which has been providing high quality emergency and non-emergency medical treatment in the area for several decades. This hospital is engaged in providing radiation checks for Fukushima citizens in collaboration with Fukushima Medical University. It is also crucial in strengthening the provisions and capacity for disaster medical care, (including nuclear disaster) and meeting the demands for emergency medical service in the coastal area. To provide better medical services to the survivors, the construction of a new Fukushima RC hospital in a new location is crucial, due to the deterioration of its building and limited space. JRCS has approved the construction plan, with work scheduled to begin in March 2015. Currently, preparation of land acquisition and selection of contractors for design and supervision are under way.

## 6. Improving the living conditions of affected people in evacuation centres and temporary housing

### (1) *Installation of electric appliances and other items at large-scale evacuation centres and temporary housing community centres (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima) -PROJECT COMPLETED*

Immediately after the disaster, electric appliances such as TVs, large fans, and washing machines were delivered to 29 large-scale evacuation centres (i.e. in local school gymnasiums and community centres). Most of these evacuation centres were closed by October 2011 and the project shifted to serve the community centres and common rooms located in prefabricated housing clusters, in order to help build communities. JRCS provided refrigerators, TV sets, electric water heaters, vacuum cleaners, tables, chairs, book shelves, white boards and automated external defibrillators (AED). Due to an increased number of nuclear disaster evacuees staying in temporary housing, JRCS distributed furniture and electric appliances to new locations, seven community centres and two group homes in Fukushima prefecture in February 2013. The expected beneficiaries are around 570 evacuees.

Another activity under this project was carried out to create better communities by planting flowers with evacuees and JRCS volunteers in Fukushima. The number of participants in total was 2,130 people. This activity was closed in November 2012.

### (2) *Distribution of summer amenity items, drinking water, temporary showers, water taps, etc. -PROJECT COMPLETED*

In July 2011, over 202,000 kits containing 43 items were distributed in 145 locations throughout Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima. Water taps in nine evacuation centres benefitted over 2,000 people and tea and rehydrating drinks were distributed to 6,100 people at evacuation centres in four towns in Iwate from July to September 2011.

### (3) *Distribution of winter amenity items -PROJECT COMPLETED*

All meeting places in the prefabricated housing clusters received winter amenities in kits containing dew condensation/prevention sheets for windows, heat pads to go under futons and kotatsu (a small table covered by a quilt with an electric heater underneath), and prevention of fire was duly considered when selecting the items. Over 137,000 items were distributed in 692 locations in the three most affected prefectures to 77,000 beneficiaries. The project was completed in December 2011.

### (4) *Community bus operations support (Miyagi, Fukushima) -PROJECT COMPLETED*

Community bus services were provided in Miyagi and Fukushima for evacuees' transportation. This is a complete service with a bus stop with solar panels and LED lights for eco-friendliness and safe streets. The buses are mostly used by students for commuting to their schools and for the elderly in temporary houses to commute to nearby towns. A route in Minamisanriku in Miyagi, which had been supported five times per day by JRCS, was handed over to the municipality. The route has been operated by

public bus services since April 2013. Another community bus service supported by JRCS for evacuees from Okuma town in Aizuwakamatsu city, Fukushima, was handed over to Okuma municipality from April 2013; thus the project was closed.

(5) *Psycho-social support*

The three prefectures have been implementing various events for psycho-social support which are led by the JRCS chapters. The project includes Nordic style walking (see sections 6-9) in Iwate and Health and Social Classes (see sections 6-10) in Miyagi, soup kitchens, blood-pressure checks, health consultations, tea parties, relaxation and entertainment for children. JRCS staff have been continuously visiting the prefabricated housing settlements, allowing them to build a good relationship with the residents and helping to establish a sense of community in the prefabricated clusters.



A handcraft class for Christmas wreath, as a part of psychosocial care for evacuees © JRCS

Since April 2013, JRCS Iwate Chapter changed their approach to psychosocial support, to one of combined events, Nordic style walking and psychosocial care services, to make it easier for beneficiaries to join in activities with which they feel comfortable. In this reporting period, 26 events - either combined events or tea parties - were held, with 277 participants. In rainy weather, indoor physical exercises in community rooms were held, in place of the outdoor walk.

Since April, psychosocial care events by JRCS Miyagi Chapter have also included a popular new feature activity: health workshops by volunteer nurses. These events, held eight times, attracted 275 residents in this reporting period. These events brought good opportunities for the disaster survivors to talk about their thoughts, memories and anxieties informally.

Staff and volunteers are concerned about disparities and lack of clarity over the next step among evacuees: some have moved or will move out of the prefabricated housing, while others still remain there. These disparities can cause further stress or jealousy within communities. On-going psycho-social support for disaster survivors is still needed and JRCS Chapters are committed to continuing these activities.

(6) *Distribution of six electric household appliances sets -PROJECT COMPLETED*

This project was completed in February 2013. In total, 133,183 sets of six electric household appliances were distributed to 18,694 households in Iwate, 49,045 in Miyagi, 63,617 in Fukushima and 1,827 in other prefectures. Each set consists of a washing machine, a refrigerator, a TV, a rice-cooker, a microwave oven and an electric water heater. The project is the largest within the JRCS recovery operation in terms of scope and budget. Initially, this project was expected to end in March 2012. However, the timeframe had to be extended in response to the evolving needs of people, who were affected by radiation from the damaged nuclear power plant in Fukushima. The final distribution was completed in February 2013, having made an important contribution for the displaced people to resume their lives, with the help of international donations.

*(7) Public housing and community centres (Otsuchi, Iwate)*

In the town of Otsuchi, almost 60 per cent of the houses were destroyed by the tsunami. The project aims to provide inexpensive rental houses for those who cannot afford to rebuild their own homes. Housing and community centres, which will accommodate 730 households, are planned, with JRCS partially financing the construction. This project is proceeding in collaboration with the municipality and the Urban Renaissance Agency<sup>7</sup>. In August, construction of homes for 104 households was completed and an opening ceremony was held. These are the first public housing projects in this municipality. The occupancy rates of the completed housing have reached more than 97 per cent. A further public housing development for 21 households was built in November 2013. Further housing projects for 605 households are in the process of planning and design.

*(8) Construction of community centres (Kawauchi-Fukushima, Ishinomaki-Miyagi)*

A community centre in Kawauchi, Fukushima, was constructed in November 2011. The facility consists of a kids' room for a nursery-care service, a library and meeting room which can be used for health check-up sessions. JRCS has determined to undertake the construction of another community centre in Ishinomaki, Miyagi, where the devastating tsunami swept away almost everything. The community faced widespread destruction, thus building a community centre in the area is crucial. The centre aims to benefit about 330 people in the Yoriiso area of Ishinomaki city, especially the elderly and children. JRCS also plans to provide furniture and fixtures to the centre. The commencement ceremony was held and the construction started in November, 2013. The inauguration is scheduled to be at the end of March.

*(9) Nordic style walking as physical exercise (Iwate, Fukushima)*

The purpose of this activity is to ease the stress of the elderly who tend to lack physical exercise in the unsettling life style forced on them by the cramped conditions in the prefabricated houses. This project promotes health through exercise and builds a stronger sense of community. Initially, JRCS Iwate chapter in collaboration with the Hokkaido chapter provided this activity and later it was taken up by other chapters. As noted previously under psychosocial support, JRCS Iwate Chapter has been organising Nordic style walking with tea parties and increasing regular activities to let people join in sessions more casually and frequently. From October to December, 29 events were held with 199 participants in Iwate and five events were organised, with 140 participants in Fukushima. JRCS staff members and volunteers took care to accommodate a range of walking paces, for the experienced, the first timers and participants with walking difficulties. The needs were well-covered and the participants enjoyed the walk.



A JRCS staff member teaches warm-up exercise to avoid injuries © JRCS

*(10) Health and Social Classes*

Numerous health and social classes and activities have been held in Fukushima prefecture. These include soup kitchens, singing, dancing, handicrafts and workshops on health, first aid class and physical exercise. 4,624 people have participated in 134 events from October to December. Instructors from the JRCS health support programme and volunteers lead the sessions. The demand for holding these classes and events is still very high and JRCS continues this project.

<sup>7</sup> The agency has been committing to urban planning and residential development as an independent administrative institution in Japan, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

*(11) Home visits for evacuee's health care (Iwaki, Fukushima)*

Since the area was severely afflicted by radiation, residents of Namie municipality have been living scattered across Iwaki city in Fukushima. In October 2012, JRCS launched a project for the residents of Namie municipality located in Iwaki, in which door-to-door visits by a JRCS nurse and a teacher from the Japanese Red Cross Nursing College are conducted in order to listen to the evacuees' health, psychological and social concerns. JRCS teams make three visits per day on average, in addition to consultations by telephone on request from evacuees. The teams have encountered a number of health issues, for example that evacuees tend to gain weight across a wide age group due to a decrease in physical activity within the more confined space of their temporary housing. From a psychosocial perspective, evacuees are still living with great stress from prolonged displacement, isolation and difficulties with integration into the host community. During this reporting period, the project benefited new 129 evacuees (56 households) and 198 evacuees (96 households) with a second round of visits. JRCS also established an "infirmary for Namie people" in October, using funds from the Government. The infirmary and home visit teams work closely together to create a synergy effect.



A JRCS nurse listens to health concerns of an evacuee © JRCS

*(12) Psychosocial support centre for children and youth in Iwate Medical University Hospital (Iwate) -PROJECT COMPLETED*

The construction of a psychosocial support centre for children and youth in Iwate was completed and the opening ceremony was held in May. This centre is run by the Iwate Medical University Hospital (IMUH) to support children and youth showing psychosomatic symptoms or incidences of absenteeism from school due to traumatic experiences or loss. The centre is intended to address the needs for psychological support, professional counselling and, in some cases, appropriate medication, which have been increasing since the disaster.

*(13) Mobile dental care services for elderly and physically challenged persons (Miyagi) - PROJECT COMPLETED*

JRCS supported the Miyagi Dental Association (MDA) in procuring dental care kits for provision of mobile dental care services. The targeted beneficiaries are around 1,000 elderly and physically challenged persons in Miyagi, who have limited access to dental services. MDA received 11 dentistry sets, each comprised of dental care kits, mobile X-ray machines, sterilizers, generators, medical supplies and five vehicles in March. The mobile operation started in the middle of April 2013 after distribution of the equipment by MDA.

*(14) Miscellaneous*

In total, 57,720 medical items were provided to beneficiaries in 13 municipalities and social welfare institutions and related organisations since March 2011. The items are blood-pressure gauges, examination equipment sets, temporary showers and medical information reassurance kits<sup>8</sup>. Also, many types of activities, such as soup kitchens, music concerts and reunion parties for communities have been organised. Over 2,650 people



A health class at the community reunion party for Kawauchi municipality © JRCS

<sup>8</sup> Medical information reassurance kit enables an individual to leave information for his/her family doctor regarding chronic diseases, emergency contacts, health insurance, patient's registration card, pharmaceutical memo and the recipient's photo for possible medical emergencies.



participated in 16 events. The community reunions in particular brought good opportunities to evacuees scattered among different evacuation sites to connect with each other and to share their thoughts.

Under this project, JRCS provided financial support to a fishery union in Iwaki, Fukushima, which partially funded the rebuilding of a fishing boat. A launching ceremony was held in Kesennuma at the beginning of July 2013, in time for use in the seasonal fishing of Pacific saury.

## **7. Social welfare support**

### **(1) Distribution of medical/nursing beds -PROJECT COMPLETED**

959 medical/nursing beds were distributed in 161 facilities throughout the three most affected prefectures: 205 in Iwate, 658 in Miyagi and 96 in Fukushima. The distribution was based on requests from the prefectures and completed in November 2011.

### **(2) Distribution of items for group homes for the elderly -PROJECT COMPLETED**

Group homes for the elderly and physically challenged are operating in prefabricated structures throughout the three affected areas: 22 in Iwate, 29 in Miyagi and 11 in Fukushima. To help improve these facilities, JRCS provided furniture and fixtures, including dining tables to fit wheelchairs, electronic appliances for dining spaces and kitchens, vacuum cleaners, AED and other items. Based on requests from the municipalities, these items were distributed throughout the three prefectures: Iwate (505 items), Miyagi (1,289 items) and Fukushima (445 items). The distribution was completed in April 2012.

### **(3) Provision of vehicles for social welfare institutions -PROJECT COMPLETED**

A total of 338 vehicles were distributed to the municipalities, social welfare institutions, group homes in the prefabricated housing clusters and other relevant organisations in the three most affected prefectures. This project aimed to benefit elderly and physically challenged people throughout the prefectures. The vehicles have been playing a crucial role in the region, due to the scarcity of public transportation. The distribution of the vehicles started in early December 2011 and was completed in September 2012.

### **(4) Services of caretakers for the elderly -PROJECT COMPLETED**

JRCS deployed staff from its Red Cross welfare facilities to the evacuation centres in the affected areas to provide psychological care, meals, baths and other necessary assistance to the elderly. Nearly 70 caregivers were deployed during April-June 2011. Psychological support was also provided for staff and volunteers in the centres.

### **(5) Social welfare centre (Kesennuma, Miyagi)**

The city of Kesennuma aims to rebuild a social welfare centre which was destroyed by the tsunami. The new centre will have multiple functions as a community support centre for parents, elderly and physically challenged persons. It will also serve as the first-meeting point for social workers in case of emergencies. JRCS is supporting the construction of the centre and has been coordinating with municipal authorities. The municipality and the Urban Renaissance Agency<sup>9</sup> have been discussing a basic concept and a design for the welfare centre, which is planned to be constructed along with public housing in the upper level of the same building. Land adjustment and land development on the construction site are on-going. The expected commencement is scheduled to be in December 2014.

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<sup>9</sup> The agency has been committing to urban planning and residential development as an independent administrative institution in Japan, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

**(6) Public housing for the elderly (Shinchi, Fukushima) -PROJECT COMPLETED  
IN THIS REPORTING PERIOD**

In Shinchi, 550 houses were destroyed by the tsunami. The project aims to provide permanent housing for elderly above 65 years who have lost their homes. The buildings are designed to have a community room to prevent residents feeling isolated and will be built using traditional Japanese woodworking techniques, which makes them resistant to earthquakes and typhoons. The facility, which can accommodate 22 households, was officially opened in November 2013 and most of the tenants have already moved in.



The public housing enables elderly survivors to resume their life © JRCS

**(7) Public housing for the elderly (Soma, Fukushima) -PROJECT COMPLETED  
IN THIS REPORTING PERIOD**

The city of Soma has a population of 38,000 of whom 15 per cent lost their homes in the tsunami and the earthquake. The Soma authorities decided to build public housing in four districts (Babano, Minamitosaki, Kitsuneana, and Hosoda) with a focus on preventing isolation among the elderly. The construction of three public housing projects in Babano, Minamitosaki and Kitsunaeana was completed by March 2013. Construction of the last complex in Hosoda district was completed in November 2013.



The last complex in Hosoda district was finally completed © JRCS

**(8) Support for social welfare centres (Miyagi) -PROJECT COMPLETED**

In December 2012, a braille printer and cutting machine were provided to an Information Centre for Visually Impaired Persons in Miyagi prefecture to promote sharing information of disaster prevention and of livelihoods rehabilitation equally. The beneficiaries will be over 5,400 visually impaired persons in Miyagi. Also, a renovation project installing special plumbing in the Social Welfare Centre for Physically Challenged Persons in Miyagi, supported by JRCS, was completed by the end of December 2012. The centre in Sendai city is designated as an evacuation centre with social welfare facilities in case of emergency. The centre received 100 service takers per day soon after the tsunami and needs to be equipped with more special equipment. With resident social workers, the facility can normally accommodate 26 people per day and it provides services for physically challenged persons and their care-givers. All of these support projects were completed in December 2012.

## **8. Children's education support**

**(1) Provision of items for school kitchen centres (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima) -PROJECT COMPLETED**

In the Japanese school system, lunch is generally served in the classrooms, where the students eat, instead of going to a cafeteria. Lunch is prepared in kitchen centres which cover multiple kindergartens and schools or by individual kitchens in the kindergartens or schools. 15 schools and kitchen centres received a total of 8,933 items. Almost 15,000 students throughout the three prefectures have benefited from this service. The last distribution was completed in August 2012 with delivery of two dish washers in Ishinomaki kitchen centres which are serving 4500 meals for 11 schools per day.

(2) *Provision of goods for gymnasia (Miyagi)* **-PROJECT COMPLETED**

A request for material for school gymnasia was received from the Office of Education of Miyagi in the autumn of 2011. An assessment was made and the request was granted. JRCS began to deliver the items in February 2012 and then distributed to five schools, three elementary schools and two junior high schools. In total, 81 types of goods were delivered to the schools, including: mats, racquets, balls, track hurdles and cupboards. The distribution was completed in July 2012.

(3) *Nursery schools and after-class centres (Iwate)*

Yamada was one of the most devastated towns in Iwate, with more than 50 per cent of the houses completely destroyed, including public facilities such as nursery schools. The project in Yamada consists of construction of buildings for the following four facilities: two nursery schools and two after school centres for children with working parents. The construction of Osawa Nursery School was completed at the end of February and it is now operational. Construction of another nursery school, Nittai Kizuna Nursery School, started in April and was completed in September. The facility was reconstructed in a newly developed area on higher ground with two other welfare facilities supporting the physically challenged and elderly to provide integrated welfare services for the community. The school became operational from November 2013.



The nursery school on higher ground in Yamada, Nittai Kizuna Nursery School provides better safety for children and staff © JRCS

Due to the recent rise in the demand for construction, contractors for further construction of two after-class centres could not be identified in the previous reporting period. Despite this, there has been progress on an after-class centre, with the construction finally starting in October. The completion is expected to be in March 2014.

JRCS has also decided to support further nursery schools in other cities in Iwate. One is Kirikiri nursery school in Otsuchi; it was totally destroyed by the earthquake and the tsunami and has been operating in a prefabricated building ever since. The land on which the old school is located has been designated as a non-residential area by the government, so the school must be relocated. The other is Hirota nursery school in Rikuzentakata. This school was choked with debris by the tsunami, leading to concerns about hygiene and deteriorating conditions. Relocation of the school to higher ground is crucial to provide a safe environment for children and staff. Basic plans for these projects are under discussion with stakeholders and land development for these nursery schools has been ongoing since October 2013.

(4) *Construction of after-class centre (Ofunato, Iwate)* **-PROJECT COMPLETED**

Since the disaster, after-class services have been organised by the parents' voluntary association without a proper facility. This after-class centre in Ofunato is greatly needed by the community, due to the changed environment for children and their families after the tsunami. The major concern is that children are spending more time alone at home in the temporary houses since parents' work places are often further away than before and commuting takes longer. This centre, which can accommodate 30 children per day, was newly built in June, within a school owned compound to avoid children coming to and leaving the centre in the dark. Until the opening of the centre, the staff needed to escort the children between the school and their temporary housing for the safety of the children, so the opening of this centre has made a great change to the community. The parents and children showed their gratitude for the support in the opening ceremony. The centre became operational in June 2013, allowing the children to start their new after-school lives in the centre.

**(5) Health and safety support -PROJECT COMPLETED**

During the summer of 2011, Red Cross safety classes were held twice in Iwate where 99 pre-school children made hand-held fans while learning about heat stroke and how they and their families could be protected from illness. Picnics were also organised for nursery schools in Rikuzentakata as part of psychosocial support for children with traumatic experiences from the tsunami and the drastic changes in their daily lives. 282 children participated in three picnic sessions in which the bus rental fees were supported by JRCS along with health and safety introduction sessions for the parents. In Rikuzentakata, 35 people including the instructors participated in a "snow picnic" which took place on a ski slope. In December 2011, mobile movie theatres were held in Iwate and Fukushima in cooperation with a private company as part of their CSR project. 236 children enjoyed the screening of a popular animation, "The Clockwork Samurai". The children enjoyed games on flu awareness before the movie.

**(6) School bus operations support (Iwate, Fukushima) -PROJECT COMPLETED**

The purpose of this project was to assist displaced children to commute to temporary schools more easily. The buses, equipped with AED, were provided to schools which were affected by the earthquake, tsunami, and radiation from the nuclear power plant disaster. The children affected by the disasters did not have access to public transportation and faced difficulties in travelling between school and the prefabricated/temporary housing. JRCS has completed all bus operation services, 14 of them, by March and provided 18 buses, in order for schools to maintain school bus services for their students. This project was completed in March 2013.

**(7) Provision of school items -PROJECT COMPLETED**

As part of the effort to secure the safety of children walking in the dark under failed street lights and through debris, flashlights were distributed to 5,621 students in 32 schools in Iwate. Also, 121 personal computers were distributed on requests from the prefectures: 25 in four schools in Iwate and 96 in four schools in Fukushima. In Fukushima, the request was particularly urgent since many students stayed indoors due to fear of radiation. The distribution was completed in March 2012.

**(8) Training outfits for school football teams -PROJECT COMPLETED**

A donation raised by the former football player Hidetoshi Nakata through goodwill games in Singapore and Thailand was allocated for purchasing warm-up jackets for children in soccer teams in junior schools, high school and also women's teams. These outfits were distributed by JRCS to 3,655 dedicated young athletes in 121 teams throughout Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima. Sessions on AED training for the athletes and the instructors were also included in this project. This project was closed in May 2012.

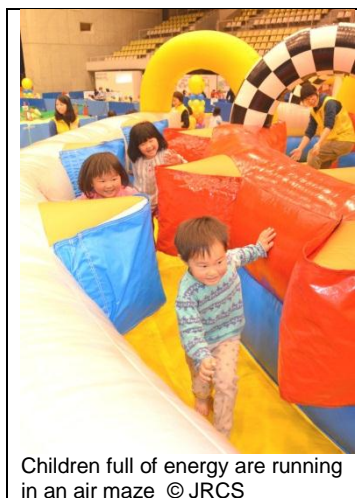
**(9) Provision of items for school clinics -PROJECT COMPLETED**

Many school clinics were badly damaged by the tsunami in Iwate and Miyagi and sets of eleven items were distributed, in total 1,799 items to 157 schools. The eleven items comprised height measure, weight measure, vision analyzer, eye cover for vision test, sitting height measure, hearing measure, stretcher, bed, bedding (including mattress, futon mattress, blanket, cotton blanket, linen sheets, pillow and pillow cover), partition and fan/heater. In Miyagi, 62 schools received the same set of items. 17 AED were also distributed to 15 elementary and junior high schools. In Miyagi and Iwate, 84 schools also received one fan/heater for their clinics. The distribution was completed in June 2012.

**(10) Organisation of indoor playgrounds, Smile Parks (Fukushima)-PROJECT COMPLETED IN THIS REPORTING PERIOD**

The “Smile Parks” project started in February 2012, which was one of the largest mobile indoor playgrounds provided in Fukushima prefecture, was successfully completed. It enabled children to play safely in an environment in which their parents did not need to worry about exposure to radiation. The locations were selected to maximise participation by children and their parents, both among evacuees and host communities. Since July 2013, a number of new features had been incorporated into Smile Parks, such as an educational programme and weekend shows by famous cartoon characters. The park provided an air-running track, a ball-pool, a ring toss game, climbing sessions, drawing and cultural classes, and sports trials. Under this project, JRCS also provided indoor play equipment to support a municipal indoor play space in Kunimi town in Fukushima. The project was successfully completed as planned.

Currently, the number of indoor playgrounds, provided by municipalities or other agencies, has been gradually increased within Fukushima, enabling JRCS to close the project.



Children full of energy are running in an air maze © JRCS

Event Year	Session	Location	Term of a session	Number of Children participated	Number of Parents participated	TOTAL
2012	1	Fukushima (city)	Feb, 2012	3,614	1,726	5,340
	2	Fukushima (city)	Jul, 2012	4,305	2,182	6,487
	3	Soma	Jul-Aug, 2012	3,208	2,089	5,297
	4	Iwaki	Sep-Oct, 2012	4,617	2,990	7,607
	5	Shirakawa	Oct, 2012	3,266	1,509	4,775
	6	Soma	Nov, 2012	3,520	2,098	5,618
	7	Fukushima (city)	Dec, 2012	3,669	2,097	5,766
2013	1	Fukushima (city)	Jul, 2013	4,597	2,911	7,508
	2	Sukagawa	Sep, 2013	3,008	2,044	5,052
	3	Shirakawa	Oct, 2013	4,232	2,450	6,682
	4	Soma	Nov, 2013	3,214	2,157	5,371
	5	Koriyama	Nov-Dec, 2013	7,063	5,283	12,346
	6	Iwaki	Dec, 2013	5,225	3,510	8,735
Total number of participants				<b>53,538</b>	<b>33,046</b>	<b>86,584</b>

**(11) Summer Camps -PROJECT COMPLETED**

The main objective of this project is to help children to recover from the after-effects of the disaster and to provide them with opportunities to learn from each other for their personal growth. In 2012, a series of 11 camp sessions were held during the summer and 3,451 children from all affected areas and 951 Red Cross volunteers participated. The project was highly appreciated by the parents, children and given positive feedback by the participants from the Red Cross and other organisations. Many children are still under great stress from their tsunami experience, their changed life and their anxieties for the future. JRCS organised a second summer camp, with nine sessions involving a total of 2,337 children and 870 staff. Generous donations of goods and manpower came from 18 corporate partners. The volunteers for the camp were drawn from Red Cross volunteers, staff from private sector stakeholders, teachers, nurses, clinical psychotherapists and travel agency staff as well as JRCS NHQ staff. The camp brought enriching experiences to the children, through activities such as farm work, horseback riding, climbing, fishing, handicraft classes, mountain biking, rafting, and orienteering, helping to relieve the stresses they face from post-disaster life. This year added more educational perspectives through workshops on environmental issues, international

understanding, dietary education, and understanding of physically challenged people and the elderly. The project was successfully finished this summer, with children and parents giving overwhelmingly positive feedback. In 2014, JRCS chapters in the affected area plan to organise smaller-scale summer camps within the prefectures.

*(12) Prefabricated school gymnasias (Otsuchi and Ofunato in Iwate, Iitate in Fukushima)-*  
**PROJECT COMPLETED**

Temporary gymnasias were provided to relocated prefabricated schools in Otsuchi municipality in Iwate and Iitate in Fukushima prefecture and later also for Akasaki Jr. High School in Ofunato in Iwate. The main building of that school had been flooded up to the second floor by the tsunami, and the school, the gymnasium and the swimming pool had been severely damaged. The inauguration ceremony for the new temporary school building and the gymnasium took place on 9 July 2012, and now all these three temporary schools have their own campus and gymnasium.

*(13) Red Cross Youth and Volunteer Project (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima)*

Various activities led by local chapters and JRCS volunteers have been carried out in the three most afflicted prefectures. In Miyagi and Fukushima, an emergency drill, musical theatres and concerts were held with over 4,174 participants in 20 events. In Fukushima, there was a notable poetry and 100 letters essay competition in which 7,539 children and youth aged 7 to 18 submitted their work in November. The winning student's essay described his unforgettable memory of the graduation ceremony at his school, just after the disaster.

*(14) Establishment of "Children's World" (Iwaki, Fukushima)-*  
**PROJECT COMPLETED**

Many citizens of Naraha town in Fukushima prefecture have been evacuated to other locations due to high levels of radiation. Most of them currently stay in the city of Iwaki. JRCS has built a facility which functions as a kindergarten and a nursery school in response to urgent needs of working parents. The facility, called "*Children's World (Kodomo-en)*", enables parents to leave their children while at work. For the children evacuated from Naraha town, the facility was opened in the city of Iwaki, Fukushima, and located in the compound of a Naraha temporary primary and junior high school on land rented from Iwaki Meisei University. The construction was completed in November 2012 and the opening ceremony was held in December 2012. The beneficiaries are 42 children and their parents. JRCS also distributed playground equipment, gymnastic equipment, and nursery items to both the Children's World and the schools to make the evacuee children's life closer to what it was before the disaster.

*(15) "Dream Blossom" project (Kamaishi, Iwate)-*  
**PROJECT COMPLETED**

In collaboration with Chiba Prefectural Museum of Art, the education board of Kamaishi and JRCS Chiba chapter realized a project for children to participate in a four day mobile creative art workshop in August 2012. The chapter has close relations with Iwate since it was responsible for some of the relief activities there after the disaster. Creative activity has been proven to be effective for stress relief in children, and such psycho-social projects have also been carried out by the Red Cross/Red Crescent in other disaster affected countries. During the workshops, the children make badges and build large-scale artworks together. The total number of participating children was 146. Eleven staff from the project team assisted them. After the workshop, some of the handicraft materials were donated to the education board of Kamaishi for further use in schools.

*(16) Miscellaneous*

Following a request from Miyagi prefecture, electric blackboards were provided to primary and junior high schools. The targeted schools, previously 16 schools located in coastal areas and destroyed by the tsunami, have been relocated and re-organised into eight schools. In June 2012, a presentation ceremony to Miyagi prefecture was held in which each school received two electric blackboards and reported that the support



promotes effectiveness in teaching.

JRCS also plans to distribute playground equipment to schools relocated to different towns to promote better health among the evacuee children. The temporary schools were poorly equipped, so JRCS decided to set up a jungle gym with slide at the school compound in December 2013. The installation has been on-going since.

## **9. Community Based Disaster Preparedness**

### **(1) Provision of DP material and storage facilities - PROJECT COMPLETED IN THIS REPORTING PERIOD**

JRCS supported municipalities in the affected areas in strengthening their preparedness for future disasters. JRCS provides storage facilities and equipment for disaster preparedness, such as generators, cord reels, floodlights, lanterns, portable toilets and partitions. The procurement and distribution started in April 2013. All of the storage facilities, 432 storage units with DP goods, have been distributed to 26 municipalities by December 2013. Following requests from municipalities, solar power systems with LED lights were also being provided.



A generator, a partition for personal space, a portable toilet, and a portable floodlight © JRCS

## **10. Capacity Building of JRCS National Disaster Preparedness -PROGRAMME COMPLETED**

### **(1) Development of disaster response capacity, tools and facilities -PROJECT COMPLETED**

To strengthen its capacity to respond to future emergencies, JRCS is procuring items for future disaster response. The selected items are large-size tents for aid stations, communication command cars for emergency, satellite phones, doctors' cars, cooling/heating systems for aid stations, cars for pharmaceutical storage, portable ultrasound diagnostic devices, trucks for emergency relief goods delivery, and prefabricated operation centres for rapid deployment. Communication command vehicles and ambulances have been prepared by March 2013. Almost 100 tents for use as aid stations, operational vehicles and medical bags were distributed to JRCS Chapters. JRCS Disaster Management and Social Welfare Department is in negotiations with Japan's Association of prefabrication industry to quickly set up disaster response offices in the field in case of emergency.

## **11. Other Projects-PROGRAMME COMPLETED**

### **(1) AED and other essential items for volunteer centres-PROJECT COMPLETED**

257 items were distributed in 11 locations to enhance preparedness at the volunteer centres. These included equipment such as 90 sets of emergency kits, 29 AED, temporary showers and 28 tents, which made the volunteers more effective. The temporary showers were provided by March 2013.

## 12. Projects under formulation

The local government of Minamisanriku, Miyagi plans the renovation of a flooded school building to be repurposed as a community volunteers' centre. The building has not been used since the disaster. JRCS is positively considering supporting this project.

## 13. Project management and support

### (1) HR, consultancy, audit, evaluation, and support by IFRC

The IFRC Secretariat and its regional offices have supported the JRCS with technical delegates and support whenever requested. The IFRC Representative stationed in the JRCS NHQ since 2011, ended his mission in June 2013. IFRC support will continue to be given from the East Asia Regional Delegation in Beijing and the Asia Pacific Zone Office in Kuala Lumpur.

An external evaluation was carried out from February to March 2013, jointly commissioned by JRCS and IFRC. This evaluation focuses on recovery and rehabilitation during the first two years after the disaster and follows the external JRCS/IFRC evaluation in 2011<sup>10</sup>, which focused on the emergency phase. The evaluation report was submitted to JRCS in early September. A former IFRC representative in Japan, a team leader of the evaluation team, and a JRCS representative presented and shared the contents of an evaluation of JRCS relief and recovery operations and its lessons at the General Assembly of IFRC in November.

Japan Research Institute (JRI), which has been supporting the management and planning of recovery programmes, has also completed a further evaluation on JRCS recovery programmes in the financial year 2012. The research report is now being prepared for release.

JRCS relief and recovery task force and communication team have been preparing an advertising campaign, publicising JRCS relief and recovery activities and expressing appreciation for generous contributions by donors. .



## Communication, Media and Public Information

JRCS communication team has been proactive in inviting media to key events to promote public awareness of JRCS relief and recovery activities for GEJET. The team also has been providing updated information to Japanese and international media on the website, including on the launch of Nuclear Disaster Digital Archive. A few local media the projects; however, coverage was not spread nationwide through major media. The team has been trying to increase visibility of JRCS recovery efforts and started planning and developing communication strategies toward

<sup>10</sup> First evaluation report (FY2011) is available on the website:  
[http://ifrc.org/docs/Evaluations/Evaluations%202012/AsiaPacific/JPTsunamiEarthquake12\\_report.pdf](http://ifrc.org/docs/Evaluations/Evaluations%202012/AsiaPacific/JPTsunamiEarthquake12_report.pdf)

the third anniversary on 11 March 2014 of GEJET. These materials are to be distributed through IFRC Newswire in the coming month.

## **Operational Gaps, Challenges and Constraints**

In the affected areas, the lives of disaster survivors have not been stabilised and a number of social factors are heightening people's anxieties:

1. Support from aid agencies has been decreasing.
2. The public has become less concerned about the disaster survivors and the affected areas.
3. The high demand for construction could be further increased as Japan prepares to host the Olympics in 2020, which could cause more delays for public housing construction in the affected areas.
4. Employment issues, such as lack of job opportunities, difficulties of working environment and its condition with lives as evacuees, and mismatch of the labour supply and demand, make the survivors concerned about their future, especially the people in the fishery or agricultural industry and more generally the people living in temporary housing.
5. Integration into a new environment and community is difficult.

In the light of the above factors, JRCS determined to carry out the recovery programme as long as prefabricated housing clusters remain and needs exist. JRCS will provide continuous support to the disaster survivors and the affected communities at least another four years. In doing so, JRCS local chapters will play key roles in providing continuous support from 2014 onward. There are two challenges ahead: first is the need to provide effective support from NHQ to build up the capacity of local chapters in the affected prefectures. Second is the search for collaboration with other aid agencies for provision of long-term support to the survivors – an area in which JRCS still lacks experience. The task force has been exploring the possibilities for better provision of support for the survivors in view of these two constraints.

Although the JRCS recovery programme will be scaled down gradually, JRCS recovery efforts will continue to respond to the needs, with particular emphasis on psychosocial support as well as a number of on-going construction projects.

## **Cash Grants:**

Under the national disaster management plan of Japan, all funds raised by JRCS from the public in Japan are distributed as cash grants to the people who have been affected by a national disaster. As the damage and human loss from the disaster extended to 15 prefectures, a Central Grant Disbursement Committee was established to determine fair allocation of the funds collected by the JRCS and the other designated fundraising organisations. JRCS has transferred funds to 15 prefectures based on the decisions by the Central Committee. Each prefecture has established a prefectural level Grant Disbursement Committee that sets criteria for eligible recipients. It also decides the amounts to be distributed by the municipality authorities who are in turn responsible for identifying individual beneficiaries and distributing the cash grants.

The total funding for cash grants includes the funds donated directly to JRCS from foreign countries, embassies and private entities and individuals. Recent statistics show that cash donations from foreign countries amount to JPY 22.2 billion. JRCS has extended the period for accepting donations by the public for cash grants until 31 March 2015.

Donations and their Distribution	JPY	USD <sup>11</sup>
Donations received by JRCS <sup>12</sup>	330 billion (30 Jan 2014)	Approx. 3,24 billion
Total funds transferred to 15 affected prefectures from JRCS, the Central Community Chest of Japan <sup>13</sup> and NHK <sup>14</sup>	Approx. 369.4 billion. (23 Aug 2013)	Approx. 3,63 billion
Total funds transferred to affected municipalities from 15 prefectures	Approx. 364 billion (30 Nov 2013)	Approx. 3,58 billion
Distributed to beneficiaries	Approx. 356.5 billion (30 Nov 2013)	Approx. 3,5 billion

The donation list from foreign countries and territories is introduced on page 30-31.

## Support from the State of Kuwait:

Five million barrels of crude oil with a value of JPY 40 billion (USD 520 million) was donated by the State of Kuwait. The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry appointed JRCS as recipient agency and requested the national society to disburse the funds from the sale of the oil. JRCS chapters in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima have facilitated the establishment of an independent panel composed of members from the local prefecture and municipality authorities, media, banks and enterprises. These panels provide the prefectures with advice on the use of the funds. In January 2012, the following amounts were transferred: JPY 8.4 billion to Iwate, JPY 16.2 billion to Miyagi, and JPY 15.5 billion to Fukushima. The prefectures will report to JRCS on the use of the funds every six months. The allocations of fund and these expenditures are indicated below:

Iwate (Spent 23.9 per cent by March 2012):

- Recovery of the regions along the Sanriku Railway<sup>15</sup> and the recovery of the train cars and stations
- Support for reconstruction of the survivors' housings
- Restoration of private schools
- Recovery of traditional local performing arts
- Support for fish farming of salmon and trout in order to stabilize and expand fisheries
- Financial support for the restoration of small to medium-size businesses

Miyagi (Spent 11.0 per cent by March 2012):

- Maintenance of prefabricated housing
- Rehabilitation of homes through support of mortgage interest
- Revitalization of fish farming
- Restoration of utilities for small to medium-size business
- Resumption of local commerce
- Revitalization of tourist destination facilities

Fukushima (Spent 14.1 per cent by March 2012):

- Preservation of designated cultural property
- Restoration of local cultural heritage
- Restoration of historical architecture

<sup>11</sup> The amounts in this paragraph are derived from a currency rate on 7 February 2014 (1 USD= JPY 101.59)

<sup>12</sup> Collected from national and international donor sources, excluding the funds donated by partner national societies

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.akaihane.or.jp/english/index.html>, "CCCJ acts as a national coordinating body for local Community Chests. Local affiliate offices are managed by individual and autonomous Board of Directors. Each of the 47 prefectural Community Chests have set up district offices in large cities and chapter offices in smaller municipalities within the prefecture to act as implementing bodies for the movement. District and chapter offices nationwide, implement fundraising activities, organise and train volunteers, conduct public relations, and survey the financial needs providing welfare services."

<sup>14</sup> National TV company

<sup>15</sup> A 107.6 km railway built in 1984 as a first joint public-private venture project in Japan.

- Supplement the purchase of vehicles
- Rehabilitation of homes through support of mortgage interest
- Maintenance of prefabricated housing
- Support for the farmers whose business is suspended due to evacuation
- Restoration and recovery of utilities for small to medium-size business
- Support for Fukushima industries
- Funding support for small to medium-size business

The funds enable the gradual restarting of small businesses by survivors. The support for restarting operations of Sanriku Railway, a remarkable step towards recovery, has brought great benefits both to local people and tourists.

### How we work

**All Japanese Red Cross and IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.**

The vision of the Japanese Red Cross Society, as a member of the IFRC, is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The Japanese Red Cross and IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:  
Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.  
Enable healthy and safe living.  
Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

### Contact information

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## Annex 1: Donations Towards JRCS relief and recovery programme by PNS and other organisation

Donation Received from 11/03/2011-03/03/2014

Unit :JPY

Organisation Name	Date Received	Currency	Amount Received	Currency Rate	Amt. Received JPY	JPY
Afghan Red Crescent Society	2011/8/26	USD	62,997.43	77.45	4,879,150	4,879,150
Albanian Red Cross	2011/4/4	USD	20,000.00	84.12	1,682,400	1,682,400
American Red Cross	2011/3/30	USD	10,000,000.00	82.48	824,800,000	23,096,375,050
American Red Cross	2011/4/6	USD	50,000,000.00	85.16	4,258,000,000	
American Red Cross	2011/4/22	USD	40,000,000.00	81.77	3,270,800,000	
American Red Cross	2011/5/18	USD	30,000,000.00	81.41	2,442,300,000	
American Red Cross	2011/6/1	USD	30,000,001.00	81.43	2,442,900,000	
American Red Cross	2011/6/28	USD	46,000,000.00	80.78	3,715,880,000	
American Red Cross	2011/8/5	USD	35,000,000.00	79.10	2,768,500,000	
American Red Cross	2011/10/4	USD	15,000,000.00	76.75	1,151,250,000	
American Red Cross	2012/2/22	USD	20,000,000.00	79.85	1,597,000,000	
American Red Cross	2012/2/29	USD	5,450,000.00	80.68	439,706,000	
American Red Cross	2012/09/25	USD	1,500,000.00	77.86	116,790,000	
American Red Cross	2013/02/15	USD	247,807.44	92.96	23,036,179	
American Red Cross	2013/06/06	USD	457,191.90	99.33	45,412,871	
Andorran Red Cross	2011/12/29	EUR	289.00	100.55	29,058	29,058
Argentine Red Cross	2011/7/20	USD	55,280.00	79.27	4,382,045	4,382,045
Armenian Red Cross Society	2012/2/13	USD	1,324.00	77.70	102,874	102,874
Australian Red Cross	2011/5/11	AUD	14,999,965.00	87.98	1,319,696,920	2,180,588,839
Australian Red Cross	2011/8/11	AUD	6,999,965.00	78.63	550,407,247	
Australian Red Cross	2011/12/15	AUD	1,889,965.00	77.30	146,094,294	
Australian Red Cross	2012/1/19	AUD	1,999,965.00	79.90	159,797,203	
Australian Red Cross	2013/04/12	JPY	4,593,175	1.00	4,593,175	495,377,892
Austrian Red Cross	2011/5/9	EUR	400,000.00	116.04	46,416,000	
Austrian Red Cross	2011/5/31	EUR	1,000,000.00	116.25	116,250,000	
Austrian Red Cross	2011/6/17	EUR	4,980.00	114.60	570,708	
Austrian Red Cross	2011/7/4	EUR	140,000.00	117.49	16,448,600	
Austrian Red Cross	2011/8/22	EUR	21,478.88	110.26	2,368,261	
Austrian Red Cross	2011/9/9	EUR	50,000.00	107.94	5,397,000	
Austrian Red Cross	2011/9/26	EUR	1,000,000.00	102.85	102,850,000	
Austrian Red Cross	2012/1/12	EUR	825,000.00	97.73	80,627,250	
Austrian Red Cross (Austrian Gov't)	2011/5/9	EUR	1,000,000.00	116.04	116,040,000	
Austrian Red Cross	2013/07/26	EUR	63,794.84	131.83	8,410,073	
Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan	2011/5/16	CHF	148.59	90.54	13,453	13,453
Bahamas Red Cross Society	2011/3/22	USD	5,000.00	81.04	405,200	405,200
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	2011/5/23	USD	106,049.49	81.86	8,681,211	8,681,211
Belarus Red Cross	2011/5/9	EUR	30,000.00	116.04	3,481,200	3,481,200
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	2011/5/30	EUR	319,900.00	115.66	36,999,634	129,623,606
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	2011/12/12	EUR	346,228.97	103.77	35,928,180	
Belgian Red Cross (French)	2011/8/18	EUR	395,000.00	110.47	43,635,650	
Belgian Red Cross (French)	2012/5/15	EUR	126,119.05	102.57	12,936,030	
Belgian Red Cross (French)	2013/1/28	EUR	1,013.00	122.52	124,112	
Belize Red Cross Society	2011/11/7	CHF	8,884.67	87.78	779,896	779,896
Bolivian Red Cross	2011/5/10	USD	1,300.00	80.33	104,429	104,429
The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2011/8/8	EUR	82,140.00	111.85	9,187,359	11,597,299
The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2011/12/2	EUR	23,000.00	104.78	2,409,940	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/7	USD	17,120.60	80.24	1,373,756	13,234,664
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/7	USD	2,619.26	80.24	210,169	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/7	USD	10,642.34	80.24	853,941	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/8	USD	23,256.18	80.20	1,865,145	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/8	USD	20,338.65	80.20	1,631,159	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	2,682.91	80.21	215,196	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	1,574.75	80.21	126,310	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	8,288.17	80.21	664,794	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	1,696.59	80.21	136,083	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	21,520.41	80.21	1,726,152	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	55,254.45	80.21	4,431,959	
British Red Cross	2011/5/9	JPY	804,060,000.00	1.00	804,060,000	1,834,380,375
British Red Cross	2011/6/21	JPY	259,443,400.00	1.00	259,443,400	
British Red Cross	2011/11/25	GBP	5,000,000.00	119.61	598,050,000	
British Red Cross	2011/12/22	GBP	1,100,000.00	122.44	134,684,000	
British Red Cross	2012/2/21	GBP	184,543.43	126.20	23,289,380	
British Red Cross	2012/04/16	GBP	70,025.29	128.2	8,977,242	
British Red Cross	2014/01/21	GBP	34,264.45	171.5	5,876,353	14,926,315
Bulgarian Red Cross	2011/3/31	JPY	7,943,420.00	1.00	7,943,420	
Bulgarian Red Cross	2011/5/9	JPY	1,318,765.00	1.00	1,318,765	5,664,130
Bulgarian Red Cross	2011/7/6	JPY	5,664,130.00	1.00	5,664,130	
Burkinabe Red Cross Society	2011/7/7	EUR	12,627.75	116.01	1,464,945	1,464,945
Cambodian Red Cross Society	2011/3/17	USD	19,982.00	79.31	1,584,772	1,584,772
The Canadian Red Cross Society	2011/4/11	CAD	12,000,000.00	88.83	1,065,960,000	4,027,776,967
The Canadian Red Cross Society	2011/8/10	CAD	17,000,000.00	78.44	1,333,480,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	2012/5/15	CAD	15,000,000.00	79.73	1,195,950,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	2012/12/25	CAD	4,946,571.95	85.30	421,942,587	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	2013/09/25	CAD	109,000.00	95.82	10,444,380	
Chilean Red Cross	2011/6/29	USD	182,511.66	80.98	14,779,794	14,779,794



Red Cross Society of China	2011/04/08	USD	2,897,469.86	85.17	246,777,507	904,038,322
Red Cross Society of China	2011/3/22	USD	151,851.06	81.04	12,306,009	
Red Cross Society of China	2011/03/24	USD	760,760.26	80.93	61,568,327	
Red Cross Society of China	2011/06/01	USD	5,073,000.75	81.43	413,094,451	
Red Cross Society of China	2011/07/29	USD	2,169,547.17	77.86	168,920,942	
Red Cross Society of China	2012/12/17	USD	1,575.46	84.00	132,338	
Red Cross Society of China Ezhou Branch	2011/03/30	JPY	1,238,748.00	1.00	1,238,748	1,669,068,154
Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch	2011/04/15	JPY	321,369,184.00	1.00	321,369,184	
Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch	2011/06/09	JPY	1,026,692,045.00	1.00	1,026,692,045	
Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch	2011/11/30	JPY	249,773,202.00	1.00	249,773,202	
Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch	2012/06/19	JPY	70,096,510.00	1.00	70,096,510	
Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch	2013/03/29	JPY	1,137,213	1.00	1,137,213	
Red Cross Society of China, Macau Branch	2011/04/22	USD	200,000.00	81.77	16,354,000	44,305,000
Red Cross Society of China, Macau Branch	2011/06/13	USD	300,000.00	80.46	24,138,000	
Red Cross Society of China, Macau Branch	2011/10/27	USD	50,000.00	76.26	3,813,000	1,277,721
Colombian Red Cross Society	2011/12/27	JPY	1,277,721.00	1.00	1,277,721	
Cook Islands Red Cross	2012/10/22	JPY	175,098.00	1.00	175,098	11,889,223
Costa Rican Red Cross	2011/5/12	USD	12,394.74	81.15	1,005,833	
Costa Rican Red Cross	2011/5/12	USD	44,280.81	81.15	3,593,387	
Costa Rican Red Cross	2011/5/13	USD	54,092.74	81.03	4,383,134	
Costa Rican Red Cross	2011/5/13	USD	14,963.83	81.03	1,212,519	
Costa Rican Red Cross	2011/5/20	USD	20,718.40	81.78	1,694,350	
Croatian Red Cross	2011/3/23	JPY	57,774,541.00	1.00	57,774,541	85,775,140
Croatian Red Cross	2011/7/26	JPY	28,000,599.00	1.00	28,000,599	
Cyprus Red Cross Society	2011/7/12	EUR	49,945.00	112.50	5,618,812	5,618,812
Czech Red Cross	2011/4/14	CZK	4,000,000.00	4.94	19,760,000	
Czech Red Cross	2011/6/15	CZK	4,000,000.00	4.80	19,200,000	47,342,500
Czech Red Cross	2011/9/8	CZK	250,000.00	4.48	1,120,000	
Czech Red Cross	2011/10/3	CZK	1,750,000.00	4.15	7,262,500	
Danish Red Cross	2011/06/07	DKK	2,200,000.00	15.67	34,474,000	53,362,250
Danish Red Cross	2012/10/18	JPY	3,385,700.00	1.00	3,385,700	
Danish Red Cross	2012/11/29	JPY	15,502,550.00	1.00	15,502,550	
Danish Red Cross (Faroe Islands Red Cross)	2012/01/27	DKK	50,000.00	13.63	681,500	681,500
Dominican Red Cross	2011/12/14	USD	4,297.51	78.02	335,291	
Ecuadorian Red Cross	2011/12/30	USD	11,667.19	77.74	907,007	2,590,860
Ecuadorian Red Cross	2011/12/30	USD	14,224.27	77.74	1,105,794	
Ecuadorian Red Cross	2012/01/10	USD	4,554.35	76.89	350,183	
Ecuadorian Red Cross	2012/01/25	USD	2,929.00	77.80	227,876	
Estonia Red Cross	2011/05/10	EUR	28,000.00	115.08	3,222,240	3,302,936
Estonia Red Cross	2012/01/18	CHF	996.98	80.94	80,696	
Finnish Red Cross	2011/4/18	EUR	1,000,000.00	119.57	119,570,000	119,570,000
French Red Cross	2011/3/31	EUR	1,389,960.00	117.52	163,348,099	
French Red Cross	2011/4/11	EUR	772,250.00	122.81	94,840,022	1,850,669,146
French Red Cross	2011/5/19	EUR	1,519,989.00	116.63	177,276,317	
French Red Cross	2011/6/1	EUR	4,410,550.00	117.35	517,578,042	
French Red Cross	2011/7/21	EUR	3,349,456.00	112.27	376,043,425	
French Red Cross	2011/11/8	EUR	3,020,494.00	107.38	324,340,645	
French Red Cross	2012/1/12	EUR	1,430,425.00	97.73	139,795,435	
French Red Cross	2012/2/29	EUR	528,590.00	108.68	57,447,161	
Red Cross Society of Georgia	2011/5/9	USD	48,058.36	80.58	3,872,542	4,031,550
Red Cross Society of Georgia	2011/9/27	USD	2,084.54	76.28	159,008	
German Red Cross	2011/4/11	EUR	10,282.22	122.81	1,262,759	3,335,437,740
German Red Cross	2011/4/19	EUR	1,850.73	117.73	217,886	
German Red Cross	2011/3/24	EUR	16,394.31	114.14	1,871,246	
German Red Cross	2011/5/2	EUR	7,997,417.20	120.45	963,288,902	
German Red Cross	2011/6/13	EUR	2,218.30	115.47	256,147	
German Red Cross	2011/6/17	EUR	10,500,000.00	114.60	1,203,300,000	
German Red Cross	2011/6/17	EUR	500,000.00	114.60	57,300,000	
German Red Cross	2011/9/16	EUR	6,395,000.00	106.37	680,236,150	
German Red Cross	2011/10/11	EUR	30,000.00	104.57	3,137,100	
German Red Cross	2011/11/17	EUR	2,700,000.00	103.48	279,396,000	
German Red Cross	2011/12/26	EUR	600,000.00	101.71	61,026,000	
German Red Cross	2012/8/17	EUR	650,000.00	98.05	63,732,500	
German Red Cross	2012/12/20	EUR	130,000.00	111.39	14,480,700	
German Red Cross	2013/07/26	EUR	45,000.00	131.83	5,932,350	
Honduran Red Cross	2012/11/15	USD	4,576.46	80.28	367,398	
Hungarian Red Cross	2011/10/12	JPY	6,688,594.00	1.00	6,688,594	
Icelandic Red Cross	2011/5/30	JPY	17,491,250.00	1.00	17,491,250	19,113,287
Icelandic Red Cross	2012/11/6	JPY	1,622,037.00	1.00	1,622,037	
Indonesian Red Cross Society Bali Chapter	2011/6/8	JPY	58,244.00	1.00	58,244	79,118,244
Indonesian Red Cross Society	2011/7/19	USD	1,000,000.00	79.06	79,060,000	
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran	2012/2/6	USD	100,000.00	76.53	7,653,000	7,653,000
Irish Red Cross Society	2011/6/22	EUR	400,000.00	115.35	46,140,000	
Irish Red Cross Society	2011/12/19	EUR	160,000.00	101.48	16,236,800	65,045,681
Irish Red Cross Society	2012/7/12	EUR	27,390.00	97.44	2,668,881	
Italian Red Cross	2011/11/30	EUR	499,950.00	104.16	52,074,792	389,027,862
Italian Red Cross	2012/6/4	EUR	699,925.00	96.82	67,766,738	
Italian Red Cross	2013/3/12	EUR	2,142,009.49	125.67	269,186,332	
Jamaica Red Cross	2012/6/5	USD	575.00	78.32	45,034	45,034
Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2011/3/25	USD	100,000.00	80.90	8,090,000	

The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/3/18	JPY	246,539,778.00	1.00	246,539,778	2,977,101,031
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/3/23	JPY	411,362,653.00	1.00	411,362,653	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/3/30	JPY	733,455,478.00	1.00	733,455,478	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/5/2	JPY	1,177,722,058.00	1.00	1,177,722,058	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/7/25	JPY	279,850,746.00	1.00	279,850,746	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/9/2	JPY	33,155,579.00	1.00	33,155,579	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/11/1	JPY	71,367,399.00	1.00	71,367,399	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2012/2/29	JPY	23,542,003.00	1.00	23,542,003	636,563
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2012/7/5	JPY	105,337.00	1.00	105,337.00	
Lao Red Cross	2011/4/26	USD	7,781.00	81.81	636,563	
Latvian Red Cross	2011/4/8	JPY	16,789,792.00	1.00	16,789,792	18,391,430
Latvian Red Cross	2011/5/16	CHF	9,186.97	90.54	831,786	
Latvian Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	7,483.83	87.78	656,931	
Latvian Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	1,286.41	87.78	112,921	
Lithuanian Red Cross Society	2011/4/19	EUR	28,000.00	117.73	3,296,440	12,205,182
Lithuanian Red Cross Society	2011/6/27	EUR	78,078.37	114.10	8,908,742	
Luxembourg Red Cross	2011/4/13	EUR	100,000.00	121.63	12,163,000	23,705,000
Luxembourg Red Cross	2011/5/12	EUR	100,000.00	115.42	11,542,000	
The Red Cross of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2011/6/3	EUR	13,050.00	117.24	1,529,982	1,529,982
Malaysian Red Crescent Society	2011/4/7	USD	1,000,000.00	85.47	85,470,000	370,787,362
Malaysian Red Crescent Society	2011/4/18	JPY	2,729,240.00	1.00	2,729,240	
Malaysian Red Crescent Society	2011/5/20	USD	999,967.00	81.78	81,777,301	
Malaysian Red Crescent Society	2012/6/26	JPY	1,144,195.00	1.00	1,144,195	
Malaysian Red Crescent Society	2014/2/12	JPY	199,666,626.00	1.00	199,666,626	
Maldivian Red Crescent	2011/5/19	USD	33,286.01	81.66	2,718,135	2,718,135
Mexican Red Cross	2011/5/24	USD	453,729.24	81.95	37,183,111	72,535,786
Mexican Red Cross	2011/7/14	USD	313,508.00	78.78	24,698,160	
Mexican Red Cross	2011/7/19	USD	1,900.00	79.06	150,214	
Mexican Red Cross	2012/3/7	USD	130,084.23	80.75	10,504,301	
Micronesia Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	93,687.76	87.78	8,223,912	8,223,912
Red Cross of Monaco	2011/4/11	EUR	35,358.80	122.81	4,342,414	5,156,582
Red Cross of Monaco	2011/7/28	EUR	6,810.00	112.01	762,788	
Red Cross of Monaco	2011/12/13	EUR	500.00	102.76	51,380	
Mongolian Red Cross Society	2011/4/5	JPY	12,301,960.00	1.00	12,301,960	12,301,960
Red Cross of Montenegro	2011/4/13	EUR	7,865.34	121.62	956,661	956,661
Myanmar Red Cross Society	2011/11/7	CHF	49,090.47	87.78	4,309,161	4,309,161
Nepal Red Cross Society	2011/5/16	CHF	2,000.00	90.54	181,080	3,580,216
Nepal Red Cross Society	2011/7/1	CHF	32,976.00	95.99	3,165,366	
Nepal Red Cross Society	2011/9/29	CHF	2,753.80	84.89	233,770	752,925,547
The Netherlands Red Cross	2011/5/16	CHF	1,299,000.00	90.54	117,611,191	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2011/5/16	CHF	1,906,500.00	90.54	172,614,114	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	2,525,000.00	87.78	221,644,500	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	997,900.00	87.78	87,595,662	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	1,366,800.00	87.78	119,977,704	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2012/1/18	CHF	319,440.00	80.94	25,855,474	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2012/5/29	EUR	76,536.90	99.65	7,626,902	51,527,769
New Zealand Red Cross	2011/6/9	JPY	36,725,502.00	1.00	36,725,502	
New Zealand Red Cross	2011/9/20	JPY	10,256,428.00	1.00	10,256,428	
New Zealand Red Cross	2012/6/26	JPY	4,275,163.00	1.00	4,275,163	
New Zealand Red Cross	2013/07/12	JPY	270,676	1.00	270,676	
Nicaraguan Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	2,284.43	87.78	200,527	200,527
Norwegian Red Cross	2011/4/19	JPY	120,000,000.00	1.00	120,000,000	161,780,204
Norwegian Red Cross	2011/9/30	NOK	3,165,167.00	13.20	41,780,204	
Pakistan Red Crescent Society	2011/9/30	USD	107,510.00	77.58	8,340,626	8,340,626
Palau Red Cross Society	2011/5/9	USD	30,094.09	80.71	2,428,894	2,428,894
The Palestine Red Crescent Society	2011/4/4	USD	9,992.43	84.12	840,563	840,563
Red Cross Society of Panama	2011/5/18	USD	13,425.25	81.41	1,092,949	1,092,949
Peruvian Red Cross	2011/11/29	USD	32,211.88	78.21	2,519,291	2,519,291
Philippine Red Cross	2011/6/7	JPY	167,000,000.00	1.00	167,000,000	167,000,000
Polish Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	141.49	87.78	12,420	12,420
Portuguese Red Cross	2011/10/11	EUR	59,000.00	104.57	6,169,630	6,169,630
Qatar Red Crescent Society	2011/10/14	EUR	638,914.17	105.69	67,526,838	67,526,838
Romanian Red Cross	2012/2/23	EUR	94,562.57	106.37	10,058,620	11,443,454
Romanian Red Cross	2012/2/27	JPY	1,384,834.00	1.00	1,384,834	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/3/24	USD	758,367.00	80.93	61,374,641	163,836,124
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/3/31	USD	215,142.00	83.15	17,889,057	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/4/4	USD	142,245.92	84.12	11,965,726	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/4/12	USD	323,000.00	84.32	27,235,360	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/4/18	USD	54,800.00	83.17	4,557,716	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/4/28	USD	62,875.00	82.08	5,160,780	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/9	USD	61,696.08	80.71	4,979,490	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/9	USD	131,970.00	80.71	10,651,298	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/12	EUR	485.00	115.42	55,978	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/12	JPY	6,000.00	1.00	6,000	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/16	USD	102,180.00	80.91	8,267,383	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/24	USD	9,220.00	81.95	755,579	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/30	USD	96,675.00	80.91	7,821,974	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/6/3	USD	19,110.00	80.85	1,545,043	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/6/17	USD	9,560.00	80.68	771,300	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/7/13	USD	4,330.00	79.55	344,451	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/8/19	USD	5,906.00	76.93	454,348	
Rwandan Red Cross	2011/3/30	USD	99,222.87	82.48	8,183,902	8,183,902
Salvadoran Red Cross Society	2011/8/18	USD	9,069.09	76.67	695,327	3,258,180
Salvadoran Red Cross Society	2011/8/19	USD	32,063.28	76.93	2,466,628	
Salvadoran Red Cross Society	2011/8/24	USD	1,251.47	76.89	96,225	

Samoa Red Cross Society	2011/05/17	JPY	1,304,487.00	1.00	1,304,487	1,752,769
Samoa Red Cross Society	2011/7/1	JPY	448,282.00	1.00	448,282	
Red Cross of the Republic of San Marino	2011/12/26	EUR	10,000.00	101.71	1,017,100	1,017,100
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/3/25	USD	850,000.00	81.03	68,875,500	
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/4/4	USD	750,000.00	84.12	63,090,000	
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/4/18	USD	430,000.00	83.17	35,763,100	
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/5/9	USD	195,000.00	80.71	15,738,450	
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/6/2	USD	63,000.00	81.11	5,109,930	
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/7/7	USD	24,000.00	81.01	1,944,240	
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/8/30	USD	3,670.00	76.92	282,296	
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/10/27	USD	5,900.00	76.26	449,934	
Singapore Red Cross Society	2011/4/19	USD	500,000.00	82.71	41,355,000	
Singapore Red Cross Society	2011/5/16	USD	500,000.00	80.91	40,455,000	
Singapore Red Cross Society	2011/9/7	SGD	8,900,000.00	64.07	570,223,000	
Singapore Red Cross Society	2012/6/14	SGD	9,940.00	61.91	615,385	
Singapore Red Cross Society	2014/1/6	SGD	2,000,000.00	82.53	165,060,000	
Slovak Red Cross	2011/5/16	EUR	22,839.86	113.90	2,601,460	
Slovak Red Cross	2011/6/27	EUR	2,373.00	114.10	270,759	
Slovenian Red Cross	2011/5/11	EUR	149,865.00	116.53	17,463,768	
Slovenian Red Cross	2011/8/4	EUR	16,621.09	110.73	1,840,453	
South African Red Cross Society	2011/5/9	ZAR	400,000.00	12.06	4,824,000	
South African Red Cross Society	2011/6/6	ZAR	500,000.00	12.01	6,005,000	
Spanish Red Cross	2011/7/7	EUR	1,500,000.00	116.01	174,015,000	
Spanish Red Cross	2011/9/21	EUR	1,000,000.00	104.50	104,500,000	
Spanish Red Cross	2011/12/2	EUR	1,000,000.00	104.78	104,780,000	
Spanish Red Cross	2012/3/12	EUR	198,826.26	107.89	21,451,365	
Spanish Red Cross	2013/7/4	EUR	88,945.11	129.95	11,558,417	
The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	2011/6/24	USD	4,000.00	80.55	322,200	
The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	2011/9/16	USD	950.00	76.81	72,969	
Swedish Red Cross	2011/5/27	SEK	4,000,000.00	12.90	51,600,000	
Swiss Red Cross	2011/4/26	CHF	1,000,000.00	92.46	92,460,000	
Swiss Red Cross	2012/2/9	CHF	10,985,865.00	84.28	925,888,702	
Swiss Red Cross	2012/3/8	CHF	6,591,519.00	88.56	583,744,922	
Swiss Red Cross	2012/6/21	CHF	4,394,346.00	90.37	397,117,048	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2011/3/17	USD	100,000.00	79.31	7,931,000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2011/4/7	USD	14,900,000.00	85.47	1,273,503,000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2011/05/17	USD	5,000,000.00	81.01	405,050,000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2012/02/27	JPY	800,000,000.00	1.00	800,000,000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2012/10/09	JPY	4,288,000,000.00	1.00	4,288,000,000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2013/04/22	JPY	234,143,958	1.00	234,143,958	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/3/17	USD	99,975.00	79.31	7,929,017	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/3/31	USD	2,000,000.00	83.15	166,300,000	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/4/4	USD	1,000,000.00	84.12	84,120,000	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/4/8	USD	999,973.00	85.17	85,167,700	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/5/12	USD	1,999,973.00	81.15	162,297,808	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/7/1	USD	2,999,973.00	80.85	242,547,817	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2013/5/7	JPY	344,872	1.00	344,872	
Tonga Red Cross Society	2011/3/28	JPY	8,695,650.00	1.00	8,695,650	
Tonga Red Cross Society	2011/3/28	JPY	2,058,450.00	1.00	2,058,450	
Tonga Red Cross Society	2011/4/5	JPY	690,200.00	1.00	690,200	
Tonga Red Cross Society	2011/5/16	JPY	90,478.00	1.00	90,478	
Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society	2011/7/7	JPY	5,999,459.00	1.00	5,999,459	
Uganda Red Cross Society	2011/5/23	USD	1,319.91	81.86	108,047	
Ukrainian Red Cross Society	2011/8/11	JPY	7,100,000.00	1.00	7,100,000	
Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates	2011/6/30	USD	4,963.40	80.68	400,447	
Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates	2011/9/21	USD	204,172.76	76.25	15,568,172	
Uruguayan Red Cross	2011/5/31	USD	23,157.00	80.88	1,872,938	
Vanuatu Red Cross Society	2011/6/24	JPY	297,234.00	1.00	297,234	
Vietnam Red Cross Society	2011/3/22	JPY	4,028,802.00	1.00	4,028,802	
Vietnam Red Cross Society	2011/3/25	JPY	11,882,821.00	1.00	11,882,821	
Vietnam Red Cross Society	2011/3/25	USD	200,000.00	81.03	16,206,000	
Vietnam Red Cross Society	2011/4/4	JPY	49,168,980.00	1.00	49,168,980	
Vietnam Red Cross Society	2011/6/23	JPY	527,298,144.00	1.00	527,298,144	
Alwaleed Bin Talal Foundation	2011/4/14	USD	100,000.00	83.76	8,376,000	
Embassy of Belgium	2011/12/12	JPY	3,018,800.00	1.00	3,018,800	
Embassy of Belgium	2012/1/12	JPY	600,000.00	1.00	600,000	
Embassy of Belgium	2012/3/1	JPY	851,000.00	1.00	851,000	
Embassy of Belgium	2012/4/27	JPY	10,000.00	1.00	10,000	
Embassy of Belgium	2012/5/31	JPY	1,334,200	1.00	1,334,200	
Embassy of Belgium	2012/11/29	JPY	3,293,700	1.00	3,293,700	
European Commission - DG ECHO	2011/11/18	EUR	9,105,922.00	103.61	943,464,578	
Irish Aid, Ireland	2011/4/14	JPY	121,450,000.00	1.00	121,450,000	
Japan-America Society of Hawaii	2011/5/23	USD	1,000,000.00	83.08	81,760,000	
Japan-America Society of Hawaii	2011/5/26	JPY	100,000,000.00	1.00	99,950,000	
Japan-America Society of Hawaii	2011/11/1	USD	499,980.00	78.29	39,143,434	
Japan-America Society of Hawaii	2012/3/12	USD	199,980.00	82.33	16,464,353	
Japan-America Society of Hawaii	2013/4/22	USD	86,749.58	99.80	8,657,608	
New Zealand Ministry of Finance and Trade	2011/3/25	NZD	1,000,000.00	60.73	60,730,000	
State of Kuwait	2012/7/19	USD	2,000,000.00	78.71	157,420,000	
Stavros Niarchos Foundation	2011/6/27	USD	250,000.00	80.85	20,212,500	
IFRC	2011/9/9	CHF	55,119.40	88.94	4,902,319	
IFRC at the UN Inc.	2011/6/29	USD	642,399.37	80.98	52,021,500	
IFRC at the UN Inc.	2011/9/21	USD	1,000,000.00	76.25	76,250,000	
IFRC at the UN Inc.	2011/9/22	USD	957,066.65	76.75	73,454,865	
IFRC at the UN Inc.	2012/1/31	USD	212,205.88	76.38	16,208,285	
IFRC at the UN Inc.	2012/4/10	USD	183,283.50	81.83	14,998,088	
Individuals, corporations and other organisations					854,302,995	854,302,995
TOTAL					60,064,020,644	60,064,020,644

## Annex 2: Donation Towards Cash Grant Programme by Foreign Countries and Territories, made directly to JRCS (as of 31 December, 2013)

Name of Country or Territory	Amount Received in JPY	Remarks
Afghanistan	107,741,782	*
Albania	8,935,198	
Algeria	835,100,000	
Andorra	4,340,809	
Angola	877,320	
Antigua and Barbuda	390,550	
Argentina	38,440,930	
Armenia	41,423,278	
Aruba(NL)	7,851	
Australia	315,004,592	
Austria	55,718,845	
Azerbaijan	83,003,845	
Bahamas	2,307,597	
Bahrain	567,729	
Bangladesh	163,123,870	*
Barbados	403,503	
Belarus	41,963,974	
Belgium	107,572,308	
Belize	134,003	
Benin	20,000	
Bermuda(UK)	1,124,260	
Bhutan	92,948,295	*
Bolivia	1,523,054	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35,759,341	
Botswana	10,624,818	
Brazil	480,404,074	
Brunei Darussalam	24,123,196	
Bulgaria	4,028,399	
Cambodia	34,628,423	
Cameroon	316,933	
Canada	225,529,243	
Cayman Islands (UK)	2,517,498	
Chile	5,541,706	
China, People's Republic of	921,704,458	
Colombia	42,647,397	
Congo, the Democratic Republic of	9,742	
Costa Rica	1,961,208	
Croatia	11,354,758	
Cyprus	6,764,702	
Czech Republic	60,843,932	
Denmark	44,792,012	
Dominican Republic	3,747,697	
Ecuador	26,863,840	
Egypt	5,138,344	
El Salvador	4,944,606	
Estonia	23,244,137	*
Ethiopia	215,317	
Falkland Islands (UK)	334,373	
Faroe Islands	8,170	
Fiji	1,007,298	
Finland	5,326,581	
France	619,754,074	
French Polynesia	193,593	
Gabon	698,719	
Georgia	85,185,159	*
Germany	264,005,677	
Ghana	11,880,064	
Gibraltar	2,466,115	
Greece	53,615,989	*
Grenada	818,160	
Guam (US)	44,806,525	

Name of Country or Territory	Amount Received in JPY	Remarks
Guatemala	15,889,088	
Guernsey Islands (UK)	1,850,660	
Guinea	8,071	
Guyana	8,574,704	*
Honduras	2,686,323	
Hong Kong (China)	720,737,877	
Hungary	3,491,103	
Iceland	2,112	
India	486,993,006	
Indonesia	209,188,244	
Iran	2,010,568	
Ireland	24,285,604	
Isle of Man (UK)	39,508,310	
Israel	7,385,961	
Italy	281,816,926	
Jamaica	4,525,142	
Jersey Islands (UK)	3,262,175	
Jordan	10,298,029	
Kazakhstan	112,353,468	
Kenya	86,528,335	
Kiribati	4,377,905	
Korea, Republic of	215,643,915	
Kosovo, Republic of	15,212	
Kuwait	109,800,886	
Kyrgyzstan	16,265,259	
Laos	53,987,041	
Latvia	3,969,423	
Lebanon	5,776,963	
Lithuania	12,986,891	
Luxembourg	53,504,991	
Macau (China)	1,238,745	
Macedonia	15,921,885	
Madagascar	8,467,542	*
Malawi	973,630	
Malaysia	523,254,560	
Maldives	2,897,521	
Mali	5,344,108	
Malta	2,652,655	
Marshall Islands	2,759,538	
Mauritania	1,057,156	
Mauritius	5,264,726	
Mexico	156,302,760	
Monaco	10,787,457	
Mongolia	299,521,171	
Montenegro	330,182	
Morocco	3,927,811	
Mozambique	97,696	
Myanmar	14,729,624	
Nepal	1,316,370	
Netherlands	99,580,351	
New Caledonia (FR)	15,101,900	
New Zealand	38,454,929	
Nicaragua	5,998,811	
Niger	2,091,906	
Nigeria	8,807,299	
Northern Mariana Islands (US)	2,000	
Norway	53,508,153	
Oman	1,076,700,641	
Pakistan	30,670,338	
Palau	2,428,894	
Panama	38,481,959	

Name of Country or Territory	Amount Received in JPY	Remarks
Papua New Guinea	325,210,893	
Paraguay	12,684,483	
Peru	32,598,830	
Philippines	299,108,534	
Poland	47,202,363	
Portugal	5,095,192	
Puerto Rico (US)	2,000	
Qatar	58,998,142	
Réunion (FR)	23,577	
Romania	2,352,975	
Russian Federation	182,184,738	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	184,759	
Saint Lucia	1,917,057	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	240,658	
Samoa	1,323,360	
San Marino	1,130,045	
Saudi Arabia	15,342,199	
Senegal	878,398	
Serbia	56,753,573	
Seychelles	942,334	
Singapore	317,952,235	
Slovakia	26,213,943	*
Slovenia	22,597,570	
Solomon Islands	2,148,868	
South Africa	46,417,280	
Spain	102,027,592	
Sri Lanka	84,885,819	
Sudan	9,202,923	
Sweden	45,937,897	
Switzerland	587,175,540	
Syria	56,683	
Taiwan	2,928,995,370	
Tajikistan	276,437	
Tanzania	1,490,250	
Thailand	2,060,008,291	
Timor-Leste	90,352,700	*
Togo	15,422,985	
Tonga	2,000	
Trinidad and Tobago	7,904,179	
Tunisia	3,595,656	
Turkey	34,147,885	
Tuvalu	1,525,570	
Uganda	8,091	
Ukraine	7,350,603	
United Arab Emirates	148,328,564	
United Kingdom	786,252,152	
United States of America	3,203,789,195	
Uruguay	7,096,478	
Uzbekistan	165,533	
Vanuatu	240,822	
Venezuela	3,296,420	
Viet Nam	789,431,991	
Virgin Islands (UK)	13,873,255	
Zambia	129,629	
Zimbabwe	401,808	
Others	369,547,317	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,659,300,023</b>	<b>*</b>

## **Note for Annex 2:**

1. The notation of countries/territories is based on notations used in the World Disaster Report 2012 and the standard notation used by the IFRC.

2. This cash grant data reflects international contributions in total that were received by country/territory. Almost 2.9 million times of cash grant transfers were recorded in total, coming from multiple sources both foreign and domestic, including embassies/consulates, private sector entities, and individuals. The senders' country/territory of origins were categorised by the address of senders declared in the transfer records.

3. The contribution equivalents in Japanese Yen are derived from the currency rates at the time the transfers were received and registered by the JRCS.

4. The data shows that the cash grant has been sent to JRCS directly.

5. Asterisks (\*) in remarks indicate that a part of the governmental contributions to JRCS relief and recovery programme for GEJET, a total of JPY 396,604,182, can be included.

6. "Others" on the list means that the donations came from abroad, but country of origin of senders has not yet been confirmed.